THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 95. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Era of Religious Excitement.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

New Phase of O'Gorman Riots.

Novel Fanaticism in New Jersey.

The Burlingame Obsequies.

Hidden Treasures in Delaware.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW RELIGIOUS INSANITY.

Baptizing Converts at Midnight in a Mill Pond—A Fanaticism Eclipsing Lorenzo Dow's.

Lorenzo Dow's jumping and ranting Methodists are thrown into the shade by a strange fanaticism which has broken out in New Jersey. It first appeared in the Methodist congregation of the church at Macopin, about twelve miles above Paterson, two years ago, and has spread until the church is destroyed, and the new religion of "Jehovah's Band" has supplanted a congregation which, less than three years ago, was a favorite station of the Newark Conference. The Methodists sent their best preachers to combat the heresy, but they are repudiated, and each in turn is forced to leave.

The peculiar form of worship develops itself in puffing, blowing, whistling, shouting, jumping, wrestling, falling to the floor and rolling over and kicking. Both women and men engage in the exercises. Baptism is by immersion in the village mill pond, in the dead hour of the night. On Sunday they hold continuous service, and take a recess for meals only, refusing to read a newspaper or even to receive a letter on that day. Every Thursday evening they hold their meetings in the schoolhouse, until a difficulty with the trustees about the candles used, led them to leave it; and now they meet at any house in the neighborhood where the spirit manifests itself.

John Rhinesmith, a wealthy and well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood, is the chief man of the band, and recently had his house rebuilt especially to accommodate the brethren, one room resting on strong beams to stand the jumping; but about a month ago an ardent member, in a paroxysm of fanaticism, declared that when filled with the Holy Ghost he felt as light as air, and even though they jumped upon a looking glass, they would not so much as bruise it with a scratch; whereupon he began to leap, and jumped upon the stove hearth, and broke it off, and then leaping on the top broke in the frail covers, and finally smashed a big rocking chair before he subsided.

As ridiculous as appears the newly perfected religion, it is certainly making headway, although the Rev. Messrs. Cole and Phelps, of the Paterson Methodists, and the Presbyterian clergymen have endeavored to explode it. The Band has broken up the Sunday school, and declares that common religion is an invention of the Devil.

One the Band told the reporter that he was at work in his barn when he "got the spirit," and that he ran one mile, over ditches and fences, before the spirit left him, and all this time he was so elated that he thought he was flying. When jumping, in the estacy of the Holy Ghost, they say their "spirits" rise far above their bodies.

They permit no persons excepting those belonging to the Band to join with them in singing or jumping, or any other of their exercises, although no objection is made to the attendance of outsiders.

As it is a quiet, rural neighborhood, the band have had no disturbance at their meetings, but their leaders have leaped up and shouted in the attempt of the Methodists to hold meetings in the old church, and have broken up ordinary worship, declaring that they are the true Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Cole attempted to preach, when Mr. Rhinesmith jumped up and declared the preacher's religion only a corn-cob house, and then the Band began to "puff," and Mr. Cole gave it up.

At the meetings of the Band a dozen will be on the floor at once, pounding and kicking, and the whole crowd seemed worked up to a fearful state of excitement, some jumping until they fall, the women shrieking in the wildest manner, and others praying, whistling, or puffing as for a wager. They permit no levity on the part of the young folks during their proceedings. Mr. Cobb, one of the Band, is thought to be growing insane under the excitement of this religious frenzy, and there is no doubt that the members of the Band are sincere enthusiasts.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Interesting Discovery.

An interesting historical and archæological discovery has just been made in Paris. Near the Pantheon, on the high ground known as the Montagne Sainte Genevieve, a Roman amphitheatre has been partly brought to light by the excavation of the ground under which it has for centuries been buried. On the side which has been laid bare scarcely any of the stone seats remain, but the supporting walls are in excellent preservation. Two of the recesses in which the wild beasts were kept are also to be seen. The *Siecle* is of opinion that at any cost this fragment of antiquity should be preserved; and it points out that the arena when entirely cleared might be advantageously made use of for public meetings.

The Earl of Derby's Will.

The will of the Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey, Earl of Derby, K. G., P. C., late of Knowsley Hall, Lancaster, and St. James' Square, London, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 2d instant, by his eldest son, the Right Hon. Edward Henry, the present Earl, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £250,000. The will is dated February 21, 1865, and there are three codicils, dated May, 1868, March and September, 1869. His lordship died October 23 following, at the age of seventy, having held the title since 1851. The will is of considerable length, extending to one hundred and seventy-nine folios. His lordship has bequeathed to the Countess, Emma Caroline, daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, an immediate legacy of £3000 and an annuity of £3000, in addition to a like annuity under settlement, and closes the bequest to her ladyship in these words, "to whom, under God's providence, I have been indebted for more than thirty nine years (then in 1865) of much domestic happiness and uninterrupted harmony."

Robbery of the Rothschilds.

An employe of the Rothschilds, of Paris, has just robbed these bankers of a very large amount. Details of the case, though not complete, are still sufficiently clear. It is stated that a careful scrutiny of the accounts and books of the bullion department has shown a deficit exceeding 2,500,000f., or £100,000. The perpetrator of the robbery is Charles Tassius, a man of forty-nine years of age, of German birth, but long resident in France. He is said to have been a great lover at once of music and of beer. He was the President of the Liederkranz, a musical association, and a partner in a brewery. His position at Messrs. Rothschilds' was that of manager of the bullion department, and in that capacity it was his duty to purchase ingots of the precious metals which were offered for sale. The discovery of his frauds was accidentally made in consequence of his delay in forwarding a bulk of 1000 English sovereigns, for which a customer had paid in 25,000f. Upon his failure to reappear at the bank, his till and chests were searched, and it was discovered that neither the 1000 sovereigns nor the 25,000 francs were there. The police were immediately informed, and they succeeded in arresting Tassius, who is partially paralyzed, at the house of a relative. A search was also made at his own residence, and a sum of about 20,000 francs was found, as also some correspondence, which proved that the prisoner had been concerned with a Prussian physician in Bourse speculations which had not been profitable. The Prussian doctor has also been arrested on a charge of complicity in the frauds committed by Tassius, and both prisoners awaited judicial examination when the mail left.

THE MADISON RIOT.

The Roman Catholic Side of the Lecture Trouble—Edith O'Gorman Not an Escaped, but an Expelled Nun—Her Adventures in a Hoboken Orphan Asylum.

The riot at Madison, N. J., where Edith O'Gorman is well known, ought to end her denunciatory tour. Father Darcy, a greatly loved priest died at Madison many months since, having been forced to quit his duties at Paterson on account of his health. His body was publicly exposed before burial, and nearly one hundred persons from Paterson, besides the Catholics at Morristown, saw the corpse and attended the funeral, which was very public; and yet Miss O'Gorman declares the father is still living, and she everywhere calumniates his memory. It is no wonder if among the devout and excitable friends of the good father her words incite a tumult. It is well to state that at Paterson, Edith O'Gorman, or "De Chantel," was intractable, and was detailed to the Orphan Asylum at Hoboken with another sister.

While there her nature developed itself still stronger, and she was detected in her night clothing in one of the halls under circumstances the particulars of which it is improper to state here. Suffice it to say, when discovered she pleaded somnambulism. She thought the plea good till summoned by the "Mother" to Madison, in order to explain the circumstances, when she fled.

EDITH'S FIRST LETTER TO THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

On May 9 she wrote from Philadelphia as follows:—

DEAR MOTHER:—I humbly request of you to write to me before next Tuesday whether I will be received or not. My money is nearly gone, and I have no work now; therefore I shall be obliged to do something. I will not stay here. I will go to my brother and sister. Sister Julianna told me my sister Mary was to see you, and that you told her about me. As long as my friends know of my misfortune I will go to them, if you will not take me back, and I will try my best to make restitution. But, dear mother, I will never again be happy. Oh, I hope and pray you will take me again into my only home, wherein I can be saved. Please write to me, dear mother, by Tuesday, and let me know my fate before my money is all gone. This I know you will do, for Christ's sake, if not for mine.

I have well paid the penalty of my madness by all I have suffered. I have tried to recall to my mind whether I went to Sadlier's, as you said. I cannot remember it, mother. Still, I might have gone to him; for I was desperate and crazy. I remember nothing until I asked the poor girl I picked up to show me where Furgis lived. If I remembered going there, mother, I certainly would tell you, because I am truly sincere, and would publicly confess all my sins before the whole community.

I have told you, as well as I remember them, all the particulars of my terrible misfortune. I don't know why I left, for I never was unhappy in my holy vocation. I had no cause for going. If I was in my right mind I never would have gone in the manner I did. Oh, mother, this is true. I can hardly realize what I have done. Sometimes I think it is a dream. I wish it were. I will suffer any mortification and humiliation, if you will take me again on trial. My whole life will be one of the greatest humility, for I shall always know and feel that I shall never again be trusted. Write to me, dear, dear mother, and relieve me of the anxiety I am in, and may God bless you always. I know you pity me. If you do not, place yourself in my position for a moment, and see what misery I am in. Yours sincerely in Christ, DE CHANTAL.

EDITH'S SECOND LETTER TO THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

Three weeks later, Edith O'Gorman wrote the following letter:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1868.—Sunday evening—DEAR MOTHER:—After leaving Madison, I went as you directed to Father McQuaid. He said, "I will consider it, and you will hear the decision." I remained all night at the asylum. I told Sister Julianna my unfortunate story. On Saturday morning I saw the Bishop. He said, "I will speak to Mother, and if anything can be done for you, I will do it." I left Newark for Philadelphia in the half-past ten train; I did not go to the Sisters in Newark.

Now, my dear mother, whilst I am writing this to you, I see you in the dear holy chapel (from which I am excluded in punishment of my sins), in your charity, praying the holy Christ to direct you what to do with the unfortunate prodigal, who in a moment of madness and despair abandoned your kind care, and the holy peaceful retreat of my Heavenly Father's house, out of which I have never had a happy, peaceful moment. Yet "He that willeth not the death of a sinner, but that he be converted and live," has in His infinite mercy inspired me to return again, and like the prodigal beg to be received as one of his hired servants, because I am no longer worthy to be called his child, much less his spouse. Yes, dear mother, I am ready to undergo any humiliation or mortification that it may please Almighty God to inflict upon me, and will deem them all too light to atone for my *terrible sins*.

I resign myself to the will of God, and will cheerfully accept whatever He ordains for me, whether I am received or not. If I am not received again into His household, I will strive to do penance in the world and will make every endeavor to make restitution. Whereas if it is His divine pleasure to receive me once more as his spouse, I will, by His holy grace, strive to edify more than I have disedified. Mother, I am indeed sincere in this, else I never would have gone through the humiliation of seeing you or the Bishop and Father McQuaid.

With fear and trembling, yet with resignation, I await the decision upon which perhaps my salvation depends. Will you, mother, please write to me the answer as soon as you have come to a conclusion? Sincerely your most humble, sinful, yet repenting child, and sister in charity, DE CHANTAL.

A LUSUS NATURÆ.

A Wonderful Negro in Ohio—The India Rubber Man Knocked Out of Time.

The Washington (Ohio) *Herald* has the following:—

A colored man is at present stopping in this place who attracts here, as he has in other places where he has been, a great deal of attention by the singular power he possesses of disarranging certain portions of his body.

By some inward muscular action he seems to possess the power of changing the location of his heart at pleasure. Placing our hand upon his breast, at the proper place, we could feel its beating distinctly. He then commenced a series of contortions with his abdomen, rolling it over and over several times. At the conclusion of this striking exhibition, we placed our hand upon a lump in his side below his waist, and there was the heart thumping away as if nothing unusual was the matter. A few more contortions, and the frisky organ passed across the abdomen, and on the right side kept up its work of throwing the blood through the system as regularly as if in its natural position. More contortions, and it travelled back home, its course being easily traced under the skin till it passed under the ribs.

The man then commenced a sort of rotary motion of the bowels, apparently turning them over several times, when we felt a complete set of ribs covering the abdomen, the regular set being in their usual place. Turning the bowels in the opposite direction, the false ribs disappeared. On being asked if his mother had any more children like him, he replied that he had a brother over six feet high, who could reduce his stature to something less than three feet. We believe him readily after having witnessed the above performances. Another curious feature about him is that he cannot be choked. He allows any one to grasp him by the throat, and use his utmost strength to stop his breathing, but in spite of all endeavors he continues to talk as if nothing was wrong.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

Transfer of the Remains from the Silesia to a Boston Steamer—Ceremonials of the Transfer and Deputations in Attendance.

Precisely at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday Mr. W. E. Dodge, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, with a delegation from the same body, a deputation of the Travellers' Club, Moses H. Grinnell, Collector; General Merritt, Surveyor of the Port; Hon. N. P. Banks, Major-General McDowell, Townsend Harris, ex-Minister to China, and some score of others, were on board the United States revenue cutter Bronx, lying at the Custom House barge office to act as escort of the remains during their transfer from the ocean steamship bringing them here to the Boston steamer, speedily to convey them to their last resting place. Mr. Edward Burlingame, eldest son of the deceased, and Mr. Edward Livermore, brother of Mrs. Burlingame, accompanied by cadet Holden, of West Point, an intimate personal friend of the former, shortly arrived in a carriage, and being received on the cutter the lines were taken in and she proceeded to the Hamburg Steamship Company's dock at Hoboken. Arrived at the latter place, the party disembarked from the cutter, and, forming by twos in a procession, went on board the Silesia. At the foot of the gangplank was an arch, draped with the insignia of mourning, and similar insignia decorated the sides. Passing under this arch uncovered, advancing up the passage-way and stepping on to the main deck about midships, and before them, encased in the sombre habiliments of mourning, and overspreading it an American flag, also draped in mourning, lay the casket enclosing the remains.

This casket is very large, being eight feet long and four feet high, and is just as it left St. Petersburg, and weighs about half a ton. Still uncovered, and with visible emotion apparent in many faces, and some moved even to tears, Mr. Dodge advanced from the silent semi-circular group, and in a few words, fitly chosen, expressed the deep regard they all felt for the deceased, cut off from the living and from the stirring scenes of his busy and eventful life, and in the midst of his career of glorious usefulness and brilliant renown, and thus desire to avoid all formality in the present tributary honors paid to his memory.

His remarks concluded, the casket was at once raised from its resting place by the mainmast tackle and lowered on to the cutter which had been brought alongside. It took but a few minutes to do this, when the escort re-embarked on the cutter, which directly proceeded to the Boston steamship dock, there the casket was placed on board the steamer Providence. At the latter wharf, waiting to receive the remains, were Adjutant-General Cunningham, of Massachusetts; Major Copella, of Governor Claflin's staff; Alderman F. W. Jacobs and Councilmen Hollis P. Gray and Franklin Williams, of the Boston Common Council; and Captain J. M. Oliver, of the Boston Custom House, sent on especially to receive the remains here and accompany them to Boston.

After the body had been received on board the flags of the Providence were placed at half-mast. On the wharf there was quite a crowd who had assembled in expectation of looking on the remains, but in this they were disappointed. The entire programme was most perfectly carried out. Nothing could have been better arranged and carried out more in consonance with the general wishes of everybody.

The Providence left at her usual hour last evening. In addition to the Boston delegation named above, Mr. Edward Burlingame and Mr. Livermore went on with the remains, which are expected to arrive at their destination this morning. The funeral will take place on Saturday at the Arlington Street Church. The body is to be interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

A RAFFLE OF DEATH.

The Tontine Association—Only Eight Survivors—Waiting for One of Their Number to Die.

In consequence of the death of a majority of the trustees, in whom was vested the fee simple of the Tontine Building in this city, the Tontine Committee met yesterday morning in the rooms of the Panama Railroad Company, Wall street, and elected new trustees. Under the by-laws of the association the remaining trustees of the board then transferred their right and authority to the newly elected. The new Board of Trustees is represented by General John Watts de Peyster, William T. Lawrence, James Renwick, Richard King, and John Dewint Hook.

The Tontine Association was founded in 1794, by a number of wealthy citizens of that period. The shares originally numbered two hundred and three, and were apportioned among one hundred and fifty persons. Each holder of shares had the right to nominate any life he chose, to whom the shares were to revert when the contingency occurred, as stipulated in the original agreement, of the reduction by death of the surviving nominees to seven persons. The property owned by the association is now valued at upwards of $300,000. The surviving nominees, embracing some of New York's proudest names, are as follows:—Mrs. Duncan Campbell, Miss Mary Ray, William Bayard, Robert Benson, John P. Dewint, Murray Hoffman, Governor Kemble, and Horatio Gates Stevens. On the death of any one of this number, the entire property falls to the seven survivors, not as joint heirs, but as heirs in common.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

HIDDEN TREASURE.

Secret Drawers—Musty Garrets—Spring Locks &c.—A Whole Chapter for the Sensation Papers.

The Wilmington *Commercial* says:—

A short time since some boys broke into an old desk in a granary at Cannon's ferry, six miles from Seaford, and discovered a secret drawer containing a pocket-book in which were seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars. It was distributed among the boys, deeming it valueless, one small boy who first detected the drawer, getting over four hundred dollars of it. The desk and granary were once the property of Jacob Cannon, a man of much wealth, formerly a resident in that place. His heirs, the children of Jacob Nicholson, Esq., of Baltimore, lately deceased, had possession of the granary. They have taken means to recover the money, which is in notes of one hundred dollar bills, fifties, tens, etc., on the Farmers' and Planters' Banks of Baltimore, and a bank in Philadelphia. Several hundred, we hear, have been recovered, though it seems improbable that all will find the rightful owners, since it is ascertained to be valuable, It seems the novels are not all fiction, after all. The money is nearly thirty years old.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Daring Attempt to Break Jail.

Fifty Convicts in the Conspiracy.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Illness of Recorder Hackett.

The Court Adjourned until Monday

The City of Brussels.

Her Safety Assured.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Combined Effort to Escape from Prison.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 21.—Forty or fifty of the convicts confined in the penitentiary at Moundsville, Marshall county, entered into a conspiracy to escape, and on Tuesday last overcame two of the guard, taking the key of the cells, and after stripping the guards attired two of their number in their clothes, who were put on guard to disarm suspicion. In this manner the relief was deceived and captured, and the plot seemed to be working to their entire satisfaction, when at 6:30 P. M. the guard who should have reported at the gate failed to appear. Suspicion was thus aroused. The guard and citizens were alarmed, collected at the gate, and marched into the hall where the insurgents were, and on refusing to cease resistance they were fired on and a convict named Charles Moore seriously wounded. The remainder surrendered at discretion.

Attempted Suicide.

A young lady of this city named McCulloch attempted suicide yesterday by jumping in the river, but was rescued in a senseless condition.

Boiler Explosion.

A steam mill at Milford, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded a few days since, demolishing the mill and seriously wounding three men.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Spring Freshet.

ALBANY, April 21.—At Schenectady the flood has subsided some fifteen feet. The Mohawk Bridge was but slightly injured. The soil on the dyke was washed off to the depth of about six inches. The water was two feet deep on the floor of Degraff's Hotel. At the north end of the bridge and the channel to a depth of two or three feet and several feet wide was washed out of the dyke. Between the hotel and the bridge ground was washed away several feet deep within a few feet of Colonel Tall's residence, near the bridge. The injury to the canal is considerable. The water rushed into the head of seven mile level and filled the canal. It ran back into the river at this end of the level. Superintendent Van Vranken was on the ground and assisted matters as much as possible.

At the aqueduct the feeder was carried away, and the water rushed down the canal, doing much damage.

Advices from Rochester state that the season is very unfavorable to the opening of the canals. At an early date the low spots on the canals, where there is no way for drainage, filled with water, which will scarcely disappear in a month under favorable weather. The water is high in most of the streams, and very seriously interfere with the work of repairs, and little or nothing can be done in April.

The impression appears to be that the canal will open somewhere about the 10th or 15th of May. The freshet in Schoharie valley was very severe, doing much damage. Barns, outhouses, fences, etc., have been swept away, a number of cattle have been drowned, and people have been forced out of their houses to high ground. At this city the freshet is again at a stand. It is raining to-day, and there are indications of a further rise of water. All business along the docks is suspended, and also along a great part of Broadway.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Much argument arose this morning from the fact of the illness of Recorder Hackett, and many were the surmises as to whether the Court would sit or not. When, however, the jury arrived, and, after them, the counsel, with the exception of Mr. Graham, had made their appearance, the general opinion was that the case would be proceeded with. One of little Percy McFarland's friends told him there would be no court, at which the little fellow was very much disappointed. At 11 o'clock Judge Bedford arrived, and very soon after Mr. Graham, whereupon a consultation was had between counsel, and it was concluded to adjourn until Monday morning, in consequence of the illness of the Recorder. Judge Bedford then ordered Captain McCloskey to adjourn the court.

FROM EUROPE.

Safety of the City of Brussels.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The missing steamer City of Brussels, of the Inman line, passed Crookhaven at 8 o'clock this morning under sail.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 94⅜ for money, and 94⅜ for account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅜; of 1865, old, 87⅜; of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86. Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 27⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, April 21.—Tallow dull. Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed firm. Common Rosin quiet and steady at 5s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—1:30 P. M.—American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; Erie, 19¾.

PARIS, April 21—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse opened firmer. Rentes, 75f.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—1:30 P. M.—Cotton more active; sales to-day now estimated at 15,000 bales. Lard firm at 68s. 9d. Cheese, 73s.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum opened firm at 51f.

FROM UTAH.

Installation of Governor Schaffer.

CORINNE, April 20.—Governor Shaffer arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. The people were out in hundreds and escorted him from the cars to the hotel, where he was welcomed in behalf of the citizens by Mayor Munroe. The Governor briefly replied to the remarks of Mayor Munroe, stating that he was in Utah for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, and when he cannot do this he will return to his home. The Constitution and laws must be respected and obeyed. This Territory will not be made an exception.

Judges Hawley and Strickland, of the Supreme Court, and General Maxwell, Register of the Land Office, followed the Governor, showing that it is the intention of the Government to suppress polygamy and compel Utah to submit to the authority of the republic; that the time has now arrived, and this abomination, though supported by remonstrances from the disloyal and traitorous, will not stay the action of Congress.

The city is illuminated, there are bonfires and fireworks, and the people are parading the streets, cheering for the first real Governor Utah ever had.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Mr. Scott introduced a bill to amend the Revenue laws, providing that the section which imposes a license upon produce brokers shall not be so construed as to make subject to that license farmers who sell their own produce.

The discussion upon the proper course of reference of the bill for a mail steamship service between California and Australia, involving a like reference of all similar measures, was resumed, and finally terminated by referring the subject to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Thayer introduced bills for the collection of debts due the United States from certain Southern railroad corporations, and relating to suits of the United States against the same.

Mr. Stewart called up the joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders, and for other purposes. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Thayer the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, relative to the Black Bob Indian lands, was recommitted to that committee.

At 1:20 o'clock the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, authorizing the company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage, was taken up, and Mr. Casserly resumed his argument upon the rapid absorption of public lands by Western railroads, to show the mischievous effect of these excessive grants, as compared with a more equitable system, in tending to paralyze rather than excite co-operative energy, and inducing the roads to come to Congress and demand as a right what at first they asked as a favor.

House.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) stated that he had received a note from the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, stating that he was not well to-day and would not be able to go on with Tariff bill. He proposed, therefore, that after the morning hour some of the appropriation bills should be taken up.

Mr. Stokes asked leave to present a memorial from loyal citizens of Carroll county, Tenn., asking for relief and protection.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected to its being presented in open House. It could be done at the clerk's desk under the rules.

The resolution offered by Mr. Kerr yesterday to notify the Governor of Louisiana of a vacancy in the First Congressional district having come up as the unfinished business, Mr. Kerr withdrew it and Mr. Stevenson renewed it.

Mr. Stevenson proceeded to address the House on the subject of what he characterized as the extraordinary course of the House yesterday, in reference to Mr. Sypher. If the truth were ever fully known about that case it would be found that if any improper influences had operated at all they operated adversely by caucus and by combination, but he did not make any charges. He only wanted to caution the House as to its future action.

There were to be three members' cases reported from the State of Louisiana, in which the principle involved was the same. There was not a hair's breadth indifference in principle between the case of Mr. Sheldon, who was voted into his seat last week, and that of Mr. Sypher who was rejected yesterday. They did not differ an iota.

In the case of Sheldon, the official returns showed that the majority against him was 16,615, and in the case of Sypher the official returns showed a majority against him of 9614, less than the majority of Hunt over Sheldon.

Mr. Farnsworth made the point of order that a discussion, as to the majorities against Sypher and Sheldon, had nothing to do with the pending resolution.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Stevenson remarked that if the House adhered to its vote in the Sypher case all the seats from Louisiana would be vacant, and he proposed therefore that the resolution be withheld until that be decided.

After further argument in the same direction and several interruptions by points of order Mr. Stevenson resumed his seat and the resolution was on motion of Mr. Holman laid on the table, the Speaker having intimated that there was no necessity for its adoption.

The House then, as the business of the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The District Attorneyship—Third Day's Talk.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Paxson.

This morning the argument of the Sheppard-Gibbons case, involving the title to the office of District Attorney, was resumed. Mr. Mann, who had not concluded his remarks at the adjournment yesterday, took up the paper-book where he had left off, and started again over the mass of bewildering testimony taken last summer, and the figures that were used in the calculations, showing the manner in which Judge Brewster obtained the results announced by him in October. Having done this, he said he would not argue the matter, but deemed it best to leave it entirely with the court. However, he did not believe a fair purgation would materially affect the judgment as it now stands.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 113⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111⅞; do. do. new, 109⅞; do. 1867, 110¼; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 68¾; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 70¾; Cumberland preferred, 31¼; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅜; Erie, 24½; Reading, 98⅞; Adams Express, 60⅞; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 88⅛; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 32¼.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, April 21, 1870.

The ease which has characterized our money market for so many weeks continues. The usual sources are supplied much in excess of wants, and rates tend downward. There is a good demand for first-class commercial paper, which is scarce, though slowly increasing, and the market is decidedly in favor of borrowers. 6@7 per cent. is the range, and no advance is exacted generally for acceptances having a long time to run. The main point looked to seems to be employment for balances in safe hands at current rates. Call loans are rather more active to-day, but quite easy at 5@5½ per cent. on Governments, or any good stock collaterals.

Gold declined during the morning from 113⅝ at the opening sales to 113; sales being made at 113⅜ about noon. The tendency from this point is slightly upward.

Government bonds seem to have broken loose from the influence of gold, as the entire series has made a material advance on closing quotations yesterday.

There was a serious falling off in the business at the Stock Board to-day, and prices were not so strong. In State loans no sales were recorded. City sixes sold to some extent at 102¾ for the new certificates.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Phil & E 7s, b.	97⅛	300 sh Read R...b.	49⅝
$3000 do...s10wn.	89⅝	100 do....b30.	49⅝
$1000 City 6s, N. C.	102⅝	100 do.30wn.	49⅝
$1000 do.....	102⅝	200 do...b.s10.	49⅝
$200 do.....	102⅝	300 do.....	b. 49 56
$1000 Am Gold....	113⅛	100 do....s10.	49⅝
104 sh Penna R...b.	58⅛	32 sh Leh V R....	56
100 do.....b5.	58⅛	33 do ....b.c.	56
33 do .....b.	58⅛	6 do.....	56
2 sh Minehill R...	53⅛	100 sh Phil & E R..	29⅛
43 do	53⅛		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113⅛; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@112⅛; do., July, 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do. do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Cur. 6s, 111⅝@112⅛. Gold, 113⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1862, 113@113⅛; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅝@110⅛; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do., 110¼@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113@113⅛; Silver, 109@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $84@85; Central Pacific R. R., $915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $735@745.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	113⅜	11:49 A. M.	113
10:30 "	113⅜	11:59 "	112⅝
10:45 "	113⅜	11:58 "	113

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was more activity in Wall street to-day, but the volume of business was still far below the average. The money market was easy at four to six per cent. according to the character of collaterals and standing of borrowers. Commercial paper was quoted seven to seven and a half per cent. for strictly prime double name acceptances.

"There was good competition for the gold offered at the Sub-Treasury. The bids were for a total of about three and a half millions, at prices ranging from 113·51 to 112·25. The awards were made in the lots following:—$100,000, 113·50; $50,000, 113·48; $35,000, 113·50; $35,000, 113·51; $50,000, 113·45; $50,000, 113·43; $10,000, 113·47; $10,000, 113·45; $10,000, 113·44; $10,000, 113·42; $100,000, 113·42; $50,000, 113·42; $100,000, 113·45; $10,000, 113·44; $10,500, 113·41; $17,000, 113·41; $347,000, 113·41.

"The gold market was steady, the extreme range of the price being 113½@113⅞. The 'bears' were jubilant over the reported dismissal of the proceedings to reopen the decision in the case of the Legal-tender act, and were assisted by the foreign houses, who look for an improvement in American securities, based upon this virtual confirmation of the original decision. On the other hand, the speculators for a rise were encouraged by the numerous bids at the Sub-Treasury and by the deferred action of Congress upon the Funding bill. Private despatches from Washington say that in view of the present large currency balance and of the reduced gold balance in the Treasury after the first proximo, Secretary Boutwell may remit his gold sales for May; but as the amount of the usual monthly sale is trifling in contrast to the total balance which he will still have on hand the report is probably set adoat for speculative purposes. The key to the gold market just now is the condition of the finances of the Bank of England. Should the reserve of that institution show a further decline to-morrow, and the directors advance the rate of discount other influenses would be temporarily disregarded.

"The Government market was active upon purchases by the foreign bankers, who are supposed to be buying against a reinvestment of the coupons of the 62s held in Europe, the May instalments of which are now en route for this country. The steadiness of the gold market assisted the firmness of prices."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 21.—The Flour market is exceedingly steady, and there is a fair demand for the medium and choice grades of winter wheat families for the supply of the home consumers. The sales foot up 1400 barrels, including middlings at $4·25; superfine at $4·37½@4·62½; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little change to notice in the Wheat market, the demand being mostly for prime lots. Sales of 4800 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red on private terms, and 800 bushels do. do. at $1·36. Rye is held at $1·05. Corn is less active and prices are rather weak. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow, mostly in the cars, at $1·18@1·20. Oats are decidedly stronger; 3500 bushels sold at 64@66c. for Pennsylvania, and 68c. for light Delaware. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is firm at the recent advance. 250 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·07½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, April 21.—Arrived, steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....60 | 2 P. M.....65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Nellie Tarbox, Conery, Barbados, Lennox & Burgess.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ashland, Crowell, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr O. H. Tolley, Gandy, 14 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, 7 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr C. E. Smith, Hanson, from Boston.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Boston.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 20.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

F. E. Greenman, with furniture, for Philadelphia.
Charles French, with grain, for Wilmington.
C. C. Pope, with grain, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 20.—The following barges left in tow last evening, eastward:—

J. C. J

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEGRO VOTE AS A POLITICAL BALANCE OF POWER.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Before the adjournment of the present session of Congress a law will doubtless be passed providing for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment; that is, in order to secure the equal right to the black man to vote in all our political elections in every State and Territory of the Union. Meantime, it is reported from Washington that the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, are engaged in organizing a plan of voting under the fifteenth amendment, with a view of securing to the Republican party the entire colored vote of the country, and that they have called upon the President and the heads of departments to aid them in their work.

But how is it with the Democracy? Under the present aspect of things, and from the results of numerous local elections in which this new voting element has been admitted since the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment, the bulk of the African vote of the North is good for General Grant and the Republican party. Indeed, we think, that from the conspicuous part which he has played in behalf of this amendment, and in behalf of political equality, regardless of color, in his official appointments, that he is good as a Presidential candidate against any opposing candidate for the colored vote of the North and South almost *en masse*. From present appearances in the autumn elections of this year for the next Congress it is probable that the Republican party (representing Grant as he represents the party) will, with the aid of the negro vote, carry New Jersey, make some important gains in New York (if they do not recover the State), increase their majority in Pennsylvania, and hold their own in all the other States of the North. Among the late border slave States they may perhaps revolutionize Delaware and Maryland, and go a great way even to upset the forty thousand Democratic majority which, on the white basis, is given by Kentucky.

The late Connecticut election has shown that the fifteenth amendment has caused no losses to the Republican party of the white vote. The Republicans, in fact, are rather disposed to court Sambo as an ally than to repel him as an enemy. But the question still remains to be answered, how is it with the Democracy? They proved last summer in Virginia what they can do with the colored balance of power in the South if they try. The Democracy of the South, embracing the land owners, planters, merchants, etc., upon whom the blacks must rely for employment, have the means in their hands for winning over the negro balance of power in every Southern State in their elections for the next Congress. Nor can we imagine that they will throw their advantages away in fighting such old Southern windmills as a war of races or negro domination. We dare say that the Southern whites have heretofore looked upon this thing of negro suffrage as a temporary radical punishment and nuisance, soon to be removed after the restoration of each of the States concerned to the full control of its local affairs. But this fifteenth amendment extinguishes all such calculations, and so, with the fixed fact of negro suffrage before them under the supervision of Congress, we expect that the Southern Democracy will not be long in comprehending the advantages of a political alliance with the blacks.

Throughout the North we have seen, in the colored celebrations of the fifteenth amendment, that all parties and all classes of the whites gracefully accept the situation. This is a very remarkable fact, considering the late widely prevailing and apparently incurable prejudices of even our Northern whites against negro political equality. Among the first acts in January last of our present Democratic Legislature at Albany was the resolution rescinding this State's ratification of the fifteenth amendment—a repeal which was passed by a strict party vote. The other day, however, a resolution making the election laws of the State conform to said amendment was passed by the Senate with but one dissenting voice. The amendment had become "the supreme law of the land," and the Democracy in our Legislature, after fighting it to the last ditch, bow to its authority as the law. We have seen, from the recent action of the Democrats in other places, that where a chance is offered for winning an election they are ready not only to cultivate the negro voter, but to vote for a negro candidate. From all these things we may well exclaim, was there ever so great a difficulty so quietly settled as this late difficulty of negro suffrage?

The Northern Democracy, then, are already in a fair way to win a good share of the negro vote, and as a political balance of power they may neutralize it in many districts in the coming elections for the next Congress. But until the party shall have adopted a new platform, in accordance with the new order of things, they will hardly be able to shake the Republican ascendancy North or to gain any advantage South of any practical value in Congress. Tammany Hall, after her late decisive and important victories in the reconstruction of our city government, is in a good position to take the initiative for a national reorganization of the Democratic party, looking to the next Congress and the next Presidency; and it would be a good stroke of policy on the part of Tammany to avail herself of an early opportunity to define her position in abandoning the dead issues of the past and in accepting negro political equality with the new order of things, and in meeting fairly and squarely the living issues of the day.

TOO MANY BUREAUS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

It seems that Secretary Boutwell is opposed to making St. Louis a port of entry, and has written a letter to the Senate Committee on Commerce recommending, instead, that a bureau be established in the New York Custom House especially for collecting the duties on and forwarding Western goods. A bureau forsooth! as if we had not far too many bureaus already. One of our greatest present evils is that we are governed too much. Why cannot Congress give the people of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley the privilege of regulating their own trade and governing themselves a little? Are we to be kept in leading strings to New York bureaucrats like helpless incompetents who do not know what they want? The trouble with Secretary Boutwell is that his travels having been mainly confined to the route between Groton, Massachusetts, and Washington City, he fails to realize the extent of this country or the temper or wants of the Western people. We don't want a bureau or any trumpery trash of the sort; we want the privilege of using the Mississippi river and the ocean freely for the advantage of trade, and if Congress will only pass a law removing restrictions and regulating the details, we will conform to the law.

We can imagine how this bureau-hatching process went on. The Senate Committee on Commerce referred our memorial to be made a port of entry to the Secretary of the Treasury for examination and report; of course having a "*Bureau* of Commerce and Navigation" in his department, he must know what we want better than we do ourselves. Mr. Boutwell glances over it, and finding that it does not relate to Massachusetts interests, taps a little bell and sends our memorial to the Assistant Secretary. This official reads it at his leisure, and transmits it without any indorsement to the chief clerk. The chief clerk is out getting luncheon, and the memorial is thrust into a pigeon-hole, where it remains unnoticed for several weeks. One day, when looking for a tooth-pick, the C. C. finds the document, runs his eye over it lazily, writes on it "for examination and report," and rings a bell. Four boys spring to the summons and jointly carry the memorial to the Commissioner of Customs. This aged and very respectable official, who, if he knew anything about navigation, might readily pass for an "Ancient Mariner," receives the paper solemnly. He gives ten minutes to reading the indorsement, two minutes to the contents, and then sends it to the chief clerk of his bureau. In due course of time this individual refers it to the sub-bureau (it is reaching a crisis now) of Commerce and Navigation. He refers it, in turn, to the "clerk in charge," who gives it to one of his subordinates, a twelve hundred dollar clerk from Maine, who sneers at the West and resolves to snub St. Louis for wishing to be the capital. So he spends a week in preparing an unfavorable report, and recommends the establishment of a new bureau in New York to meet the wants of St. Louis. He gives this to the head of division, who sends it to the chief clerk, who hands it to the Commissioner of Customs, who refers it to the chief clerk of the department, who gives it to the Assistant Secretary, who respectfully transmits it to Mr. Boutwell, with a letter written out for him to sign, sending it back to the Senate committee, with the unfavorable report. The Secretary does not know where the report comes from, but sees no occasion to differ with the main clerk, and so the memorial is returned to the Senate committee, and they become possessed of Mr. Boutwell's deliberate judgment on the subject.

We trust that Congress will deal with the matter in a more practical and liberal spirit, and give us what we ask for; but for heaven's sake no more bureaus.

JOHN BANCROFT DAVIS BRIBED WITH SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and long a director in the Erie Railway Company, and law partner of Dorman B. Eaton, has hitherto been generally regarded as a respectable man. Recent developments, however, show that his good reputation has been undeserved, and that, like many other men who for a time have enjoyed public esteem and confidence, he is no better in some respects than the most notorious rogues.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has just been occupied in investigating the affairs of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company, and that investigation has led to startling disclosures of venality and professional treachery on the part of Mr. Davis. Mr. John S. Eldridge, President of this company, testifies that he got himself elected President of the Erie Railway Company, and that bribery was employed for the purpose, the money being paid by the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Company. His object in thus putting himself at the head of the Erie Company was to obtain from it, for the benefit of the Boston, Hartford; and Erie, favorable contracts for freight, as well as pecuniary assistance towards completing the Boston, Hartford, and Erie road. Mr. Eldridge also testifies that in bringing about these results he had the aid of Mr. J. C. B. Davis, who was then and long had been one of the directors of the Erie Company; and that he paid Davis $60,000 as a bribe for his co-operation. "Mr. Davis," he says, "was to draw the contracts and aid us in carrying them through." On a further examination, Eldridge explained that Davis, while a director of in the Erie Company was also a trustee the mortgage, of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie. The pecuniary aid which the Boston, Hartford, and Erie obtained from the Erie with the help of Davis was in the shape of a guarantee by the Erie Company of five millions of the bonds for which Davis was a trustee; and of the $60,000 paid by Eldridge to Davis, one-sixth part of the bribe was paid as compensation for his services as such trustee. The remaining $50,000 of the bribe was paid to Mr. Davis for his services in securing this guarantee, and making other arrangements between the two companies for the benefit of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Company; that is to say, Mr. Davis, while a director in the Erie Railway Company, took a bribe of $60,000 to betra y their interests by carrying through an arrangement which has already resulted in the loss of millions to the Erie Railway stockholders, and may result in the loss of millions more.

This charge, it will be observed, is not made upon hearsay, but is the sworn testimony of John S. Eldridge, late President of the Erie Company, and the principal manager of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie. It is the evidence, under oath, of one of the principal parties to the transaction, taken in a public examination, and already blazoned abroad through the Massachusetts press.

In view of these facts, established by sworn testimony and uncontradicted, we respectfully ask of the Congress of the United States—and we ask it in the name of the American people—how long this man Davis shall be permitted to remain the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States?

THE DISGRACE OF INDIANA—THE DIVORCE LAW.

From the N.Y. Times.

The trial of McFarland will have one good effect, if no other, in arousing public attention to the disgraceful nature of our State legislation with regard to divorce, and especially of the Indiana divorce laws. The State of Indiana occupies now, in the matter of popular wealth, internal improvements, and the intelligence and refinement of large bodies of its citizens, a front rank among the States of the Central West. Yet, in an evil day, she has admitted into her code a law which has made the fair name of the State a by-word of disgrace, and which offends the enlighted conscience of all Christendom.

By Indiana law a resident of another State, having taken up a temporary abode in that State and presented a claim for divorce on the most trivial grounds, can, if the judge so decide, be at once freed from the bonds of matrimony. A man in New York becoming tired of his wife, or a wife preferring some more wealthy or attractive suitor, can, on going out to Indianapolis and spending a pleasant winter, and giving notice in some obscure paper, be henceforth at liberty to follow "elective affinities" and marry again. It is true that our courts have decided that such divorces, unless sufficient notice be served on the other party, or both parties unite in the petition, are not good in law. Still the community do not mind these decisions—clergymen do not regard them, and such divorces are held here as legal and proper.

We venture to say that if the Indiana legislators desire to sap public morality, substitute concubinage for marriage, degrade women, and breed a weak and puny race of children, they could take no more efficient means than by thus making the marriage tie a farce and divorce an amusement. We already know of young couples that enter into marriage here as they might form a partnership for a dance. They know it can be almost as easily broken by a Western court. The high sanctity of that tie which has been an inheritance of our race since the time of Tacitus, and more than anything else has given the leadership of the world to the Germanic peoples, and which has been rendered, if possible, more sacred by the teachings of Christianity, is now trampled in the dust and made a vulgar thing in the eyes of our young men and women by such legislation as this of Indiana.

In this matter, fortunately, the interests of the State and the teachings of physical philosophy agree with the instructions of Christ. Divorces for but one or two strong reasons, and a marriage for "poverty and wealth," "good and evil" till death separates, is the teaching of both political economy and Christianity.

THE TEARING TRAGEDIAN.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, performed his great tearing act in the House the other day, in the course of the tariff debate. He held up a piece of heavy coating cloth, which he said was imported from England, in order to show what stuffs she would sell to our people unless they were prohibited to buy. His dramatic voice and manner are well known. He orates the best worn platitudes and the shallowest fallacies in Forrestian tones. He took a tragic attitude, like Kirby when he wraps the American flag about him in his great dying act. He held up the British cloth before him, and gesticulated at it, as "Macbeth" to the airdrawn dagger. In retund tones he called attention to its thickness and seeming strength. Rising with rhetorical fervor, he opprobriously denounced it as a combination of shoddy and cow's hair. Tearing tragic passion to tatters, he suited the action to the word and tore the fabric in twain; and, with veins swelled and utterances thick with dramatic rage, he exclaimed: "It is rotten—rotten as it was when the material was carried from the lazar houses of Smyrna to the shoddy fields of London to be manufactured." And then turning the tempest, the whirlwind of his theatrical passion upon Mr. Cox, he exclaimed, with indicative finger: "The gentleman from New York asks us to give facilities for the admission of such fabrics."

But there was a method in all this dramatic madness. Anybody could tear Mr. Kelley's shirt, or his trowsers, or coat in the same way. Rhetorically he is always tearing his shirt. This cloth costs, Mr. Brooks said, about 72 cents a yard in gold, and weighs 2 1-5 pounds a yard. The proposed duty is 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, making $1·36 a yard, equal to 190 per cent. This is meant to be prohibitory. And what then? The American manufacturer will have the whole field for his shoddy and other coarse wool and hair fabrics, at his own price. And there is no manufacturer handier with shoddy than the American. By this duty, which with its commissions and the premium on gold will reach $2 and upward, he will be enabled to charge $3 for a worse article. Why should any American manufacturer desire to improve his fabrics, or to make a good article, or to invest any capital in improving his machinery, when by means of legislation he can practise this robbery? It is this system that draws the energies of the favored manufacturers away from their business to the Congressional lobby.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 140 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.

4 21 M5

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 thMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Companyon MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 237 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2 satuth3m

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 28

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to

PUBLIC SALE,

AT THE HOTEL OF JOSEPH YARNALL,

In the town of New Castle, New Castle County Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,

The 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following described

REAL ESTATE, Viz.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone, set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73½ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49¼ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38¾ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches, north 78¼ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 30½ degrees, west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1870. [4 12 10t

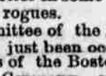
DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstusfm

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 141

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870 at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 416 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870.

L. S.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 13t

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—
Certificate No. 19,003, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $2000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th3m

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths3

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.

WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts,
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH Street (Old Swede).

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
60,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,225,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·37.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$165,818·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,991·14
	$1,859,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794.	JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL	$300,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months) 1099
NEW YORK	(18 months) 1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months) 953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months) 669
EQUITABLE	(17 months) 586

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 16§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Errinzer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus.	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	1,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,906·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE L. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WIL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health paid an official visit yesterday to Alaska, Baker, Spafford, and St. Mary streets, and the surrounding courts and alleys, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of this locality, in order to adopt such measures as will secure the health of the residents and prevent any contagious disease from breaking out. The committee found much abject poverty existing there, and traced it in most cases to the free use of intoxicating liquors. They ordered the owners of several houses to have the wells cleaned and the houses whitewashed.

—Daniel Watts, a colored man, residing in Flower street, has been arrested and committed by Alderman Bonsall on the charge of committing an assault upon H. M. Shisler, a gardener, residing on Moyamensing road, near Buck road. Mr. Shisler alleges that Watts has been employed by him for some months, and on Saturday evening a dispute arose respecting some money, when Watts seized a large fork and ran at him, plunging it in his neck, piercing the windpipe, causing three serious wounds in the neck.

—Mr. Jacob Binder, the President of the Second and Third Streets Railway, received a painful though not serious injury yesterday afternoon. He got aboard the Washington through train at New Brunswick, N. J. Upon approaching Frankford Mr. Binder jumped from the train, but its velocity was so great that he was thrown upon the track. Happily he made his jump from the rear car, or more serious results might have followed. As it was his forehead was badly contused and his lips were both cut through, beside being considerably bruised about the body. After being removed to his residence at No. 922 Marshall street, his wounds were dressed by Dr. Levis.

—Last night about half-past 11 o'clock the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of Margaret Connell, sixty years of age, who was found dead on the stairs of her residence, Washington street, above Hipple, Manayunk. It was thought that death was the result of apoplexy.

—The property holders on Darby avenue, or Woodland street, upon which public lamps have been placed, have been notified of the passage of an ordinance requiring them to grade, curb, and pave the sidewalks upon both sides of said street from the city line to Thirty-ninth street, within thirty days.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅜.

—Governor English's majority in Connecticut is officially reported as 844.

—Horace N. Conger has resigned the Secretaryship of the State of New Jersey.

—The Supreme Court has refused to grant a rehearing of the legal-tender cases.

—Cholera has been raging fearfully in Zanzibar. In six weeks there were about 15,000 deaths.

—There are twenty pages of the Tariff bill, and less than fourteen have as yet been considered.

—Secretary Boutwell visited the House yesterday, to confer with the members concerning his Funding bill.

—It is stated that the Treasury will commence paying the May interest on Monday next without rebate.

—The National Executive Committee of the Union League was in session in Baltimore yesterday.

—No arguments will be heard after the 26th inst. by the Supreme Court, which will adjourn on the 30th following.

—John Spear, a collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas, is a defaulter to the amount of $100,000.

—The Georgia Legislature met yesterday only to adjourn. General Terry opposes any session while the Georgia bill is pending.

—Further particulars are to hand of the terrible storm at Buenos Ayres, from which it appears there was a great loss of life and immense destruction of property.

—The Senatorial investigation into the alleged attempt to bribe certain Senators to vote against the Georgia bill ended yesterday rather abruptly. The charges were without a particle of foundation.

—An interesting report has been received in Washington from General Sully respecting the Montana Indians. Concerning the talked-of hostilities, the General says he does not think the Indians themselves know what they will do.

Foreign Affairs.

—News has been received of the missing steamship Sirius.

—The threatened labor strikes have commenced in Paris in good earnest.

—The *plebiscitum* was discussed at length in the French Senate yesterday and adopted.

—Prim and Romero were charged, in the Cortes yesterday, with causing the recent outbreak at Barcelona.

—Excitement respecting the *plebiscitum* is increasing in France. The vote is to be taken on the 8th of May.

—Proceedings have been commenced against a Sheffield paper for asserting that the Prince of Wales would soon reappear in the Divorce Court.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, Signor Brignoli will commence his opera season with Donizetti's opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor*. Signor Brignoli still maintains his pre-eminence as the finest tenor before the public, and he will be sure of a cordial reception from the public of Philadelphia when he appears on this occasion.

To-morrow evening *Il Trovatore* will be given, with Madame Gazzaniga, for the first time, in the *role* of "Azucena." This artist has many superiors as a singer, but she is without dispute the greatest actress on the lyric stage. As the gipsy "Azucena" she will have a fine opportunity to display her powers to advantage, and with so popular an opera as *Trovatore* a large gathering of opera-goers may be expected to-morrow evening.

AT THE CHESNUT *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be presented this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading parts.

AT THE ARCH *Much Ado About Nothing* and the farce of *The Good for Nothing* are announced for this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE "Shoo Fly" will be heard no more after the present week; consequently advantage should be taken of the remaining opportunities.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Dougherty will deliver his great stump speech on the fifteenth amendment this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of the African U. M. E. Church.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee on Saturday at Musical Fund Hall.

MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFREY will give a grand vocal concert to-morrow evening at Musical Fund Hall. Miss McCaffrey, as all our readers are aware, is an accomplished artist, and, with the fine programme prepared for the occasion, a most enjoyable entertainment may be expected. Miss McCaffrey will be assisted by Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher, Miss Helen McCaffrey, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and Mr. W. G. Dietrich. Tickets can be had at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI appeared on Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music, New York, in the *role* of "The Queen of Night" in Mozart's *Magic Flute*, and achieved a brilliant success. There was an immense audience in attendcane, and the critics speak in hearty terms of praise with reference to Miss Patti's performance.

The Magic Flute will be given at the Academy of Music in this city on the evenings of May 2 and 3, with Miss Patti in the same *role*.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·13 | MOON RISES..... 0·19
SUN SETS..... 6·45 | HIGH WATER..... 6·10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Mar. 26
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 29
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
New York	Havre	New York	April 2
Paraguay	London	New York	April 2
Ocean Queen	Stettin	New York	April 2
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 5

FOR EUROPE.

Marathon	New York	Liverpool	April 21
New York	New York	Bremen	April 21
Celia	New York	London	April 23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23
India	New York	Glasgow	April 23
Union	New York	Bremen	April 23
France	New York	Liverpool	April 23
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	April 27
America	New York	Bremen	April 28
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 30
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 30
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	May 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 21
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April 21
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 21
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	April 23
Centipede	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 23
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Planet, Arey, Ponce, P. R., S. L. Merchant & Co.
Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Rose Sterrett, Pinkney, Wareham, Knight & Sons.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Salem, Mass., via New Castle, Del., Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Fr. bark Sicily Juliette, Laporte, 31 days from Bordeaux, with wine, brandy, etc., to Dutton & Lusson.
Bark Brothers, Long, 49 days from Leghorn, with marble, etc., to V. A. Sartori.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Had light winds and calms most of the passage. Left brig Shannon, to sail 13th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig I. Howland, Freeman, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to B. H. Howell.
Schr Chas. McCarthy, Barclay, from Rosario Jan. 13, via St. Thomas, in ballast to captain.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, 13 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, 26 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, 6 days from Bucksville, S. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to C. Haslam & Co.
Schr Tantamount, Davis, 8 days from Rockport, Me., with ice to Souder & Adams.
Schr Cabot, Parker, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Jos. M. Bitting, Henry, 3 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Euphrates, Bramble, 3 days from Federalsburg, Md., with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. W. Hackett, Crowley, 3 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Argo, Taylor, 4 days from Wicomico river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Diamond State, Bennett, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Jas. A. Parsons, Young, from Boston.

BELOW.

Brigs Faustina, from Cardenas; Velocity, from do.; schrs Sidney Price, from Mayaguez; John Slusman, from Havana.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 21.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:—
J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to Orion & Woolverton & Co.
John Glover, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Australia, with lumber, for Chester.
Pilot Boy, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
John and Annie, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
R. M. Forsman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Washington Booth, Gunby, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 7th inst.
Ship John Barbour, Chapman, hence for Antwerp, was off the Start 6th inst.
Ship Arcturus, Edwards, hence, sailed from Fayal 18th ult., for Antwerp, having completed repairs.
Ship Ladoga, Willey, hence for Antwerp, was off Falmouth 7th inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 18th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Bark Venus, Saunders, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, sailed from Flushing Roads 3d inst.
Bark Meridian, Lenz, hence, at Bremerhaven 3d inst. via London.
Bark Johann Benjamin, Girden, hence, at Liverpool 8th inst.
Bark Statsraad Brock, Nicolaysen, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 27th ult., for Trieste.
Bark Stadt Batli, Walrabe, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 4th inst.
Bark Vivid, Hartz, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 7th inst.
Bark J. L. Wickwire, Murray, hence, at Cardiff 7th inst., via Antwerp, and entered out for the River Plate.
Bark Olaf Kyrre, Larsen, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 29th ult. for Palermo.
Bark Diana, Stiegener, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 29th ult. for Genoa.
Bark Imperador, Heard, hence, at Pernambuco 27th ult.
Brig Kosmos, Parsons, at Arroyo, P. R., about 22d ult. for north of Hatteras.
Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 24th ult. for Genoa.
Brig Hatfield Brothers, Hatfield, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 27th ult. for Leghorn.
Brig Wm. E. Anderson, Drummond, from Messina for Philadelphia, was towed through the Straits 29th ultimo.
Brig Normandy, Otis, sailed from Antwerp 5th inst. for Greenland.
Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, from Palermo for Philadelphia, was towed through the straits 30th ult.
Schr Glengarry, Yates, 10 days from Matanzas, at New York yesterday.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, hence, was discharging at Cardenas 9th inst.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, at Cardenas 9th inst. for north of Hatteras.
Schr Edwin T. Allen, of Philadelphia, which cleared at Boston 20 inst. for Georgetown, D. C., in ballast, foundered 11th inst., about 6 miles south of Barnegat. The captain and crew took to their boat and were picked up by schr W. F. Cullen, Captain James D. Richardson, and landed at Hereford Inlet, N. J.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at F. MADEIRA'S,
130 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 2015 cm

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN" a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

1 27 thstn3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

ROGERS CARRIAGES,

1009 and 1011

CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tathstmrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 2 1 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY THOMAS & SONS, on the 26th instant, at the Exchange, the comfortable Dwelling House N. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER Streets, near Logan Square. It has large rooms, high ceilings, every convenience, large garden, in a delightful neighborhood. Will be sold at a bargain. 4 20 5t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Elegant Country Seat on Wilmington Railroad, near Claymont Station; contains 7 acres, good dwelling, ice-house, boat-house, and stable. Furniture and stock also for sale, all at a low price. J. H. MORRIS, 4 16 6t* No. 233 North TENTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET, NEAR MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., handsome Country Residence, containing 14 rooms, with stabling, large garden, plenty of fruit and shade. E. T. DOBBINS. 4 16 stuth3t No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

STORE TO RENT—ON VERY MODERATE terms. No. 1319 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.

One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuth6t

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

WATCHES.

CARD.

BAILEY & Co

In connection with the change which has taken place in the organization of our firm on the 1st inst., we desire to ask attention to the remodelling of our WATCH DEPARTMENT, which has been placed under the personal supervision of one of the most experienced members of our firm.

Our workmen for the REPAIRING of Fine Time-keepers are very skilful—the system adopted for "REGULATING" very perfect, and we intend to make this Department the most satisfactory one in our establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,
Chesnut and Twelfth Sts.,
SOLE AGENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE CELEBRATED

COLD MEDAL
TIME-KEEPERS,

MADE BY

Patek, Philippe & Cie.,

A GENEVE.

GOLD MEDALS awarded at the Great World Exhibitions of

Paris. New York. London.

Each one of these Watches has been carefully regulated to position, heat, and cold, and is accompanied by a CERTIFICATE from Messrs. Patek, Philippe & Co., and ourselves, guaranteeing it to run well and keep CORRECT TIME.

Scientific construction, excellence of mechanism, and accuracy of performance, have established for these Watches an unequalled reputation.

BAILEY & Co

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

ROOFING.

PATENT ENGLISH
ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT

This Felt makes a cheap, durable, and light permanent Roofing, and from its lightness and easy applicability, it can be readily fixed by any carpenter or handy laborer.

It is much used for large Open Roofs, as of Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, etc., as well as for Houses, Cottages, Verandahs, Summer Houses, etc.

It equalizes the temperature by counteracting the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

It deadens the sound of falling rain or hail on the Roofs, and prevents condensation of moisture.

The Felt does not crack from change of temperature; and, being non-conducting in its properties, resists alike heat from the Sun and cold from the Frost.

It is made in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide.

Patent Bituminous Lining Felt
FOR THE
PROTECTION OF DAMP WALLS.

To those building at the Sea-shore, attention is called to this Felt as especially adapted for Lining Walls.

FOR SALE BY
MERCHANT & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents,
Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR STREET,
4 12 tuths6trp PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE
New York Medical University.

Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.

These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.

They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.

Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.

They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.

A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
3 28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Consolidated Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 w1m

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at the notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
3 17p No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 643 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No smoking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 20 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9 5 Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 3 22p

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BRIGNOLI'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, April 21,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
FRIDAY, April 22,
IL TROVATORE.
Madame GAZZANIGA, first time, as AZUCENA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE—MARTHA.
THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, April 25,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
FOURTH NIGHT—TUESDAY, April 26,
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
FIFTH AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, April 27,
DON PASQUALE,
and the third act, GARDEN SCENE, from
FAUST.
Signor BRIGNOLI, for the first time, as
FAUST.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Admission to the Matinee, including reserved seat, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.
Seats can be secured from 9 A. M to 5 P. M. at the Academy of Music and at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 1t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES' BURLESQUE COMPANY IN
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
First and only time of burlesque
BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.
100 MUSICIANS. 100
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK. 4 18tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 21,
The great and world-renowned comedians and original impersonators of Irish and Yankee life,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in Brougham's beautiful drama of
THE EMERALD RING,
Received nightly with enthusiastic applause.
Mike Macarty.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Macarty.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. WILLIAMS.
In order to accommodate families an
EMERALD RING MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
COMEDIES FOR EASTER WEEK.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), April 21,
Only time of Shakespeare's comedy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as BEATRICE,
aided by the Full Company.
After which the excellent farce,
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
FRIDAY—THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
SATURDAY—THE WONDER and WILLOW COPSE.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING, Professor TANNER'S Performing Dogs and Monkeys; Old English Pastime; Punch and Judy, by COLLINS and DARBY; Female Drum Corps; Champagne Pyramid; the world-renowned Gymnasts, CARLO BROTHERS, and FRANK WOOD.
Mad'lles De Rosa and La Rosa in two new Ballets.

MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY'S
GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING,
April 22.
MISS McCAFFREY will be assisted by the following distinguished talent:—
Soprano, Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER.
Soprano, Miss HELEN McCAFFREY.
Tenor, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, of New York.
Basso, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, of New York.
Pianist and Conductor, Mr. WM. G. DIETRICH.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
May be procured at J. E. GOULD'S, No. 923 Chesnut street. 4 19 tuth2t

TENTH WEEK—THE PILGRIM BENEFITS.
CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Thursday Evening—African U. M. E. Church.
Friday Evening—Siloam M. E. Church.
Saturday—Matinee, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday Evening—Company C, Wagner's Zouaves.
Has any amusement ever had such success as the Pilgrim?
4 21 J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
EASTER HOLIDAY WEEK—GREAT BILL.
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS INTRODUCE THE
New Afterpiece—Twelve Temptations.
First Week—Sketch, Cuban Despatcher.
Sixth Week—Dougherty's Great Stump Speech. 4 18 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK, SIGNOR BLITZ, Jr.
Evenings at 8; Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 3.

GRAND CONCERT OF AMICITIA AND MERCHANT LODGES KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS at HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL, THIS EVENING. Some Fifteen Vocalists and Three Pianists. 1t*

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3¼ o'clock. 10 15

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR BINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDER

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870.

THE MESSAGE OF MAYOR FOX.

On our fifth page will be found the essential portions of the first annual message of Mayor Fox, which was transmitted to Councils this afternoon. The Mayor gives an interesting and able review of the affairs of the city, and we commend the message to the careful perusal of our readers. Our financial affairs have evidently received from the Mayor great attention, and he makes a number of suggestions that are worthy of thoughtful consideration. With regard to the Receiver of Taxes he thinks that it would be a great improvement if that officer were required to make to the City Treasurer each day exact statements of every item on his books, so that citizens could see for themselves whether they have been properly credited or not. This plan, in the Mayor's opinion, would obviate much difficulty and annoyance, and be a great protection to the citizens and the tax-payers. The Mayor thinks that the amount of outstanding taxes is not by any means as great as is supposed, and that a misapprehension has been caused by the loose manner in which the financial affairs of the city have been conducted, as citizens have frequently produced their tax receipts when called upon to pay the penalties of delinquencies, thereby showing that they had not been credited upon the Receiver's books. Such a system as is proposed would, in the Mayor's opinion, obviate such mistakes in the future.

The Mayor takes up each of the city departments in like manner, and gives a detailed account of their financial and other operations during the year 1869, accompanied by many pertinent and sensible suggestions.

With reference to the police the Mayor contends that the present force is entirely insufficient for the present size and population of the city, as it is not greater to-day than it was during the administration of Mayor Conrad. In the rural districts especially the lack of proper police protection is severely felt, and the Mayor recommends that a mounted patrol shall be established in these sections of the city. During the administration of Mayor Vaux a mounted patrol was tried at Chesnut Hill at the expense of the citizens, as an experiment, and it gave such satisfaction as to warrant its organization as a permanent feature of our police system. The Mayor recommends that High Constables be done away with, and that the city be divided into four police districts, to be under the supervision of inspectors, and that the remaining High Constables be transferred to the detective force.

The Mayor's recommendation that the street lamps shall be lighted *every* night and *all* night will, we are certain, be received with universal favor. This is an improvement that has long been needed and that every citizen will appreciate. He also recommends that more light be placed on Delaware avenue, and that the docks that run up to Delaware avenue shall be fenced in at the expense of the property owners. These are both excellent suggestions.

We cannot, of course, allude in this place to all the points of the message in detail, and we refer our readers to the document itself. It is a clear, able, dispassionate, and unpartisan review of the municipal situation, and many of its suggestions if carried out cannot fail to be of great practical benefit.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A morning contemporary bitterly assails the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Instead of sharing in the general good wishes for the success of this gigantic enterprise, and in the desire that the Philadelphia interests identified with it should be successful in achieving an industrial triumph of the most brilliant and useful character, the journal in question is intensely anxious to throw discredit upon the whole project, to impugn the motives of its supporters, to awaken the fears of capitalists, to incite and strengthen Congressional opposition, and to convert what promises to be a grand success into a disastrous failure. The gentlemen whom it has singled out as the objects of its animadversion have undertaken to establish a railway connection between the Pacific coast, in Oregon, and Lake Superior, without asking the National Government for a single dollar of money. And the gist of their offense, in the eyes of our vigilant contemporary, seems to consist in their vigorous efforts to put this immense undertaking on a financial basis that will ensure its completion. Their imputed crimes, according to its indictment, may be summed up as follows:—1. The Government has already promised to give them a large quantity of land, and they are asking for more. 2. They are selling their bonds at too large a discount, and thereby dealing too liberally with the purchasers of the bonds. 3. They are asking for the creation of a mortgage upon the whole property of the road, as a security to bondholders, and thereby offering too good terms to the capitalists from whom they obtain loans. 4. They are not only getting enough money to build the two hundred miles of the eastern end which are now being constructed, but enough to afford a handsome margin of profit to the contractors. 5. They are not only asking for and obtaining large sums in this country, but employing active agents to borrow money in Europe, and thus making the assurance of the completion of the road doubly sure. 6. They are stimulating emigration, asking the Industrious Germans to settle along the line of the new road, and thus inviting to America tens of thousands of useful citizens.

All these charges will, when properly considered, only help to commend the road to public confidence and to stimulate subscriptions to the bonds. When wisely construed, the attacks of our contemporary will prove a first-class advertisement. Investors will decidedly prefer a land grant fifty miles wide across the continent to one which is only forty miles in width; and if they can buy bonds secured by such a magnificent domain, as well as by a mortgage upon the whole property and franchise of the projected road, at a heavy discount, we shall not wonder at their preference for an investment of this superior character. So far as the interests of the Government are concerned, the best method which past experience has developed for speedily conferring value upon the immense wastes of the West is the construction of the great highways which at once open an avenue to emigration and a road to market for agricultural and mineral products. As a mere pecuniary transaction the public treasury will gain immense sums by giving away half of a wide belt of land in return for the assurance that buffalo-stamping grounds and resorts for murderous savages will quickly be dotted with peaceful and productive settlements. We have no sympathy with the anguish experienced by our contemporary at the thought that German immigrants may be tempted from their peaceful homes to the new wilderness. Tens of thousands of their ancestors have sought their fortunes in this hospitable land and found them here. They may suffer some hardships, but as a people they rarely fail to achieve an honorable independence, and the disposition to purchase the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be greatly strengthened by the fact that a large portion of the land adjacent to its route will be occupied by this useful and untiring race.

In spite of the skillful employment of all these elements of success, however, our contemporary predicts a disastrous failure to the Northern Pacific enterprise, and its most serious charge is that the mortgage will eventually be foreclosed and the road sold for an insignificant sum to a small knot of stockholders. This assertion must go for what it is worth. The facts adduced to sustain it give irresistible strength to the opposite conclusion, and capitalists will base their judgments rather upon tangible evidence than random and ill-natured guess-work. No great public improvement was ever undertaken in this country without a host of croakers springing up to declare that it was either impracticable or ruinous. If their counsel had been heeded we should have nothing better than mud-roads and mountain mule-paths up to this day. America has become rich, populous, and powerful because she has cherished and sustained progressive enterprises, and it will require a great deal better logic than our contemporary has yet adduced to persuade her people to put down brakes and reverse their engines.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The performance of the National House of Representatives in the case of J. F. Sypher, claiming to be the Representative elect for the First Congressional district of Louisiana, was not calculated to raise it very high in the esteem of the people of the country, or to inspire them with a very exalted idea of the integrity and statesmanlike qualities of the men who profess to represent them in Congress. The members behaved like a set of gerrymandering politicians, as in fact most of them are, and there is no other word to characterize this performance but—contemptible. The Election Committee, to whom Sypher's credentials had been referred, reported a resolution declaring him entitled to his seat, although there was not a single member of the committee but knew they were perpetrating a deliberate falsehood by so doing. The proceedings by which Sypher managed to be returned as the member-elect from the First Congressional district were attended by such open and barefaced frauds that there was but one course left for members of Congress who had any respect for themselves, regard for their official oaths, or the slightest consideration for the welfare of the country, and that was for them to declare that no election whatever was held, and that nobody was entitled to the seat.

Mr. Sypher, however, professes to be a Republican, and on the supposition that his voice and vote would strengthen the Republican party in the House the Committee on Elections agreed to admit him. This is the real explanation for their action, and it is the only explanation that can be given or that will for a moment be accepted by the decent men of the country.

There appeared to be a slight remnant of virtue in the House, however, and in the first vote there was a majority of three against the report of the committee. Afterwards, however, several members changed their votes, thereby declaring Sypher a member of the House by seventy-eight ayes to seventy-three noes. Just as Sypher was about to be sworn in, however, a motion to reconsider the vote was made and carried, and a substitute for the resolution of the Election Committee, declaring that there had been no valid election, was adopted by a vote of one hundred ayes to sixty-seven noes. Although the final result was gratifying enough, the disgraceful vacillation of the House in reaching it deserves severe condemnation.

The plea that Mr. Sypher ought to have been admitted to his seat because he is a Republican should not be conceded for a moment by any one in or out of Congress who has the real interests of the party or the country at heart. We know that this plea has not been openly urged, but it cannot be denied that it was the real influencing motive that determined the action of those who cast their votes in Sypher's favor. The policy of the Republican party is based upon great principles, and it appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the country to support it because of those principles. The moment that it countenances any such dirty business as this it will deserve to fall, and it will fail. We desire most sincerely that all the late Rebel States shall be represented by loyal men and good Republicans, but it is better that Democrats and ex-Rebels should occupy the seats in the Senate and House than that any countenance whatever should be given to the impostors who are attempting to use the Republican party for their own advancement, and to aid them in their iniquities. It is high time that a firm and decided stand was taken upon this matter, and the politicians who are trying to drag down the party to their own dirty level were given to understand that they will receive no countenance or support, and that the very fact of their calling themselves Republicans will be regarded as an additional reason why they are to be discountenanced by every member of the party who respects himself or who cares for the welfare of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE
STILL THE ATTRACTION.
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EIGHTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
OVER 70,000 VISITORS.
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MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.
CHROMOS of the above celebrated Painting, in size 20x26 inches, price $10. [4 18 tf
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.—A numerous assemblage, including many prominent members of the press, were present last evening to celebrate the anniversary of the New York Medical University, in the magnificent reception-rooms of the college building, at No. 8 University Place. The proceedings were opened by Secretary Powell reading the sixth annual report, from which it transpired that during the year 1869 the large number of 26,540 patients had been treated. Of this number 18,290 had been restored to health and but 312 pronounced incurable. Some 6000 desperate cases had been greatly relieved, and many had not been further reported.
The University is duly incorporated by the State of New York, and has branches in most of the prominent cities throughout the Union. Like most new undertakings the University has been persecuted; but it would appear that the sound basis of its foundation, notwithstanding all opposition, is daily gaining the public confidence. During the year 1869 sixteen students passed a satisfactory examination and became graduates.
Professor J. Walter Scott then read an able discourse upon "Medical Esthetics," in which he illustrated the persecutions to which all prominent reformers had been subjected, especially those of the medical profession. He furthermore alluded to some remarkable discoveries that had been made by members of the University during the last year, especially in reference to cancer and smallpox. The treatment of cancer by chemical chromium was wonderful, as within a few hours after the application the tumor became perfectly carbonized and detached. In cases of smallpox carbolic acid was a proven specific.
Professor Hassett read a serio-humorous paper, entitled "Why I left the Allopathic School," in which he alluded to the erroneous systems still pursued. He claims the Chemical school to be the most successful, and also that it is gradually revolutionizing the practice of physic in this country.
After terminating the business reports the company adjourned to a splendid supper, where good fellowship and joviality prevailed until a late hour. The pleasures of the evening were greatly heightened by Mr. J. G. Rissell, one of the guests, who volunteered some popular airs, which he rendered in a style that gained universal applause.—New York Herald, April 15.
The Philadelphia Branch of the New York Medical University is represented in this city by Mr. JOSEPH C. HARROLD, SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS of the FOURTH WARD will be held at the PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE on THURSDAY EVENING, April 21, to take action under the call of the General Committee. All are invited to attend. O. V. CATTO, President.
J. W. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 20 2t

☞ ALL SHOULD ATTEND PROFESSOR MORTON'S LECTURE THIS EVENING, at the WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY (S. W. corner MARKET and MERRIOR).
Subject:
"THE EYE AND VISION."
The experiments will be of the most brilliant character. 1t*

☞ "PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—A Lecture on the above subject, by Rev. B. M. GALLAHER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the mission work of the young people of the church. Tickets, 50 cents, at the Piano Rooms of J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at No. 530 Arch street. 4 15 7t

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—VOTES ON the question of keeping the Library open as a Reading-Room on Sunday will be received until 10 o'clock on SATURDAY NIGHT. If any of the members have not received the ballots sent to them they can procure them at the Library.
4 19 tu th2t* T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1870.
On and after the 25th instant, interest due May 1 prox. will be paid without rebate.
GEORGE EYSTER,
4 21 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 2mrp

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VERY BEST FRENCH PLATES,
SELLING AT COST.
UNTIL MAY 1,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
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Special Designs and Monograms Furnished.
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GRAND OPENING.
RARE CHANCE.
WILLIAM BLASIUS'
New Piano Store,
(Next door to my former place.)
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CHESNUT STREET.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT
Wholesale Prices,
THE
"DECKER BROS."
UNRIVALLED PIANOS.
(Superior to Steinway's).
KRANICH, BACH & COMPANY'S,
(Equal to Steinway's), and [4 2 1m
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CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
New Stockton Hotel,
OPENS JUNE 25, 1870.
TERMS $4·50 PER DAY.
$25·00 PER WEEK.
Rooms can be engaged upon application to me, at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
CHARLES DUFFY,
4 18 6t PROPRIETOR.

M'MAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J., now open for guests.
4 20 6t JOHN M'MAKIN, Proprietor.

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HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
The whole of their
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Replete with all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES of this season, together with LARGE INVOICES of desirable goods purchased in this market for Cash at
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H., C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessary to quot a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERB STOCK will be disposed of, to insure an early call.

Handsome Double Width Chene Mohairs, 37½ Cents.

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Do. do. 75 Cents.

Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to $6·00.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, } HOSIERY GOODS.
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Messrs C. & B. offer their entire RETAIL STOCK at a reduction of 20 PER CENT. upon their prices for 1869. 12 tuthsm4p

PERKINS & CO.,
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HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF
HOSIERY
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MERINO WEAR,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
N. B.—Jouvin's best make of KID GLOVES, at $1·75; other makes at $1 and $1·50. 3 17 thstu3m4p

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period.
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FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests. No. 1326 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET or ow to a responsible party. 4 6

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR 3 SHARES COMMON STOCK of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary E. Chance. Application has been made for renewal.
April 20, 1870. 4 20 12t*

MAYOR FOX.

His Message.

OUR CITY AFFAIRS.

A Full Review.

THE FINANCIAL STATUS.

The Different Departments.

THEIR CONDITION AND WANTS.

The Mayor's Suggestions.

At three o'clock this afternoon his Honor Mayor Fox transmitted to Councils his first annual message. The unusual length of this document prevents our publication of it in full, but we give below all its material features. The message reads as follows:—

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—

In accordance with the requirements of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the 2d of February, A. D. 1854, known as the Consolidation act, making it the duty of the Mayor, once at least in each year, to communicate to Councils a general statement of the condition of the city, in relation to its government, finances, and improvements, and to recommend the adoption of such measures as he might deem expedient for its security, health, cleanliness, and welfare, I herewith transmit this, my first annual message, and, in doing so, I regard it as our paramount duty to recognize and acknowledge the goodness and mercy of Almighty God in His providential care of our city, in its exemption from pestilence, tumult, and disorder, and in keeping our people in a condition of comparative comfort and cheerful in industrious occupation.

The late period at which the message is sent in is to be attributed to the necessary delay incident to the settling up of the business operations of the several departments for the past year, and the time and work since required to make report thereof to this office, some of which reports have reached me only within the last few days.

The Funded Debt of the City.

The following tabular statement of the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, from year to year, for the last thirteen years, as collated from the several Controllers' reports, will be found interesting:—

Jan. 1, 1856..	$16,781,479 87	Jan. 1, 1864..	$24,683,725 88
" 1857..	19,471,177 43	" 1865..	28,910,484 52
" 1858..	20,068,784 69	" 1866..	33,837,793 96
" 1859..	20,425,075 75	" 1867..	35,165,621 35
" 1860..	21,010,486 56	" 1868..	36,677,529 77
" 1861..	20,962,409 20	" 1869..	38,787,735 66
" 1862..	21,845,285 05	" 1870..	42,401,963 94
" 1863..	24,354,342 66		

Showing an increase in the space of thirteen years from $16,781,479 87 to $42,401,963 94 in the funded debt.

It is proper to note that the amount of increase in the funded debt during the year 1869, over the amount stated as at the beginning of the same year, to wit, $5,664,198 28, is to be attributed to the following loans, viz.:—

Loans issued for expenses of School Department	$185,600 00	
Loans issued for expenses of Gas Department	1,000,000 00	
Loans issued for expenses of Culverts	300,200 00	
Loans issued for expenses of Park	3,425,100 00	
Loans issued for expenses of Extension of Water Works	1,132,100 00	
		$6,043,000 00
From which deduct Loans redeemed during the year	$102,598 34	
Loans cancelled by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	276,203 38	
		$378,801 72
		$5,664,198 28

The City Sinking Funds.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Funds in the course of the year disposed of 5000 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and also the privilege to which the city would have been entitled, if not precluded by law, of subscribing to the new stock issued by said company, namely—16,788 new shares, realizing in the whole the sum of $330,364, which was promptly applied to the reduction of the funded debt, the city still owning, at the close of the year, 65,149 shares of the capital stock of said company.

There were on the 1st day of January of the present year thirty-eight separate sinking funds, holding in all $12,356,921 40, to be converted into the funded debt under the charge of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, when deemed expedient.

Expenditures.

The expenditures of the city, from year to year, during the same period, thirteen years hereinbefore mentioned, were as follows:—

Year.		Year.	
1856	$4,208,506 93	1863	$5,279,291 10
1857	3,877,015 17	1864	5,700,158 64
1858	3,863,665 67	1865	6,281,330 40
1859	5,009,569 00	1866	6,492,294 87
1860	4,015,462 66	1867	6,921,935 88
1861	3,927,941 17	1868	7,049,263 80
1862	4,292,194 04	1869	8,139,560 06

[The Mayor gives a detailed exhibit of the financial operations of the city during 1869, which we omit, as all its points have already been published by us.]

Taxes.

In this connection I notice that of unpaid taxes there was outstanding on the first day of January or the present year an aggregate of $5,172,616 25.

The exhibit of uncollected taxes, and particularly that portion assessed for the years prior to the last, with the knowledge of the guarantees provided by law to fasten them as liens upon the properties against which they are charged, and the facilities afforded to collect them, will hardly be satisfactory to the prompt paying citizen, nor is it creditable to ourselves.

I regard it as of the highest importance that no legal means should be neglected nor precautions omitted to secure prompt payment of the taxes, and to enforce every test provided to ascertain whether they actually reach the City Treasury. The eleventh section of the Consolidation Act provides in express terms as follows:—

"The Receiver of Taxes shall render each day to the City Controller an account of each item of his receipts, and daily pay the same into the City Treasury."

It is obvious that the duty of furnishing each item of receipts is most important, and is in fact the only means provided by law to enable the tax-payer to know whether his money has been paid into the treasury, and to enable the city authorities to ascertain, on investigation of the Receiver's daily statement, whether the taxes have been, in each and every case, duly returned. There are those in our community who entertain grave doubts whether the whole amount of taxes, as above stated, are really outstanding. Having listened to complaints of citizens in several instances that taxes which had been duly paid were afterwards demanded, I took occasion to make inquiry at the office of the City Controller, and on examining the daily returns of the Receiver, I was surprised to find that the important duty of making a daily account of the items of receipts had been for several years past neglected, and that the Receiver has habitually substituted a statement, consisting of but one line, and a lumping sum for each ward of the city, thus rendering it impossible to ascertain by reference to that record what were the items of each day's receipts in each ward, so that the tax-payer or a public officer by reference thereto cannot ascertain, as the lawintended he should, whether any particular tax paid has gone into the treasury or not. I earnestly invoke the attention of Councils to this important subject, trusting that prompt and efficient measures will be taken to secure compliance with the law above quoted.

Believing that it is the duty of Councils to fix and levy the rate of taxation yearly, and that so important a matter should not be permitted to go by default, I recommend that Councils should procure the repeal of the act of Assembly of the 8th of March, 1862, which declares "that if the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, before or on the second stated meeting in December a each and every year, shall fail to levy and fix the rate of taxes for the ensuing year, the tax rate of the preceding year shall be continued as the rate for the ensuing year."

It is a gratifying circumstance to note that, notwithstanding our apparently heavy funded debt, the capitalists, properly appreciating the monetary strength of the city, and justly relying upon the prompt payment of interest as it falls due, and of the principal when it matures, regard the city loans as among the best in the market, and invest in them freely when offered; and that notwithstanding the financial excitements through which our people have passed, the fluctuations of the times, and the not unfrequent scarcities of money for investments, the city loans have steadily maintained themselves at an approximate par value upon sale.

[The Mayor here takes up each department of the city government, giving the figures for the year 1869 in detail. As these have already been published, we omit them, except so far as they are necessary to explain his accompanying suggestions.]

City Treasurer.

The expenses of the Department of the City Treasurer for the year 1869 were $23,266 66, being the exact amount appropriated.

City Controller.

The appropriation to the Department of the City Controller was $21,500, the expenditures being $21,451 16.

In this connection I would say, that upon making inquiry of the City Controller as to the valuation of the real estate, ground-rents and mortgages owned by the city, with a statement as to what incumbrances were upon the various properties of the city, I was informed that he was unable to furnish any data, there being no records of that character kept in his office.

By the third section of the ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance prescribing the powers and duties of the City Controller," passed November 6th, 1862, it is made the duty of the Controller to "keep a regular set of books, in which shall be opened and kept as many accounts under appropriate titles as may be necessary to show distinctly and separately all the estate and property whatsoever, real and personal, vested in the city, all trusts in the care of the same, all debts due to and owing by the city," etc., etc.

The Controller, in his communication, says that this ordinance has not hitherto been complied with; that the necessity for the existence of some such record reveals itself daily, and that no one department of our city government has it, each department having knowledge only of the property that comes under its immediate supervision and control. This evil should at once be remedied, and Councils ought promptly to take such measures as will afford a compliance with the directions of an ordinance so manifestly useful and which have been too long neglected.

Law Department.

The Department of Law, under charge of the City Solicitor, has collected during the year 1869 the sum of $36,415 86, arising from municipal claims, interest, and costs, assessments for benefits to neighboring properties on opening or widening streets, taxes on dividends of city passenger railway companies, licenses on cars of the Market Street Passenger Railroad Company, and miscellaneous sources.

From the report of the City Solicitor, which accompanies this, it will be seen that that officer and his assistants have been heavily burdened. Besides the regular current business of the department, which is always heavy, there have been 675 suits brought against the city during the year, of which 81 were tried and finally disposed of. Quite a considerable number of the actions were instituted for the recovery of damages alleged to have been caused by the city or her officials; among others, the Schuylkill Navigation Company is plaintiff, laying its damages at $1,000,000, besides 355 boat owners operating on the line of its canals who have also brought suit. In the branch of the Solicitorship for the Fairmount Park Commission there were, from the second of March to the end of the year, one hundred and ninety-six titles to land investigated and passed upon, and $3,167,000 24 distributed in payment of land damages and liens upon premises taken for the park, and in the branch of the Solicitorship for the Guardians of the Poor there have been 264 returns from the aldermen of the city, of which 156 were tried and finally disposed of, 96 were amicably settled, many of which, through the instrumentality of the Solicitor, leaving only 19 still pending. The report is full of interesting and important information, and the suggestions therein contained are worthy of attention.

Surveys.

The appropriation to the Department of Surveys, to enable it to prosecute its duties for the year, amounted to $36,737, its expenditures $35,060 24, leaving a balance of $1476 76 remaining to merge. Its receipts were $3,740 18, which was paid into the City Treasury. The new surveys of this year were confined to three of the rural wards, namely: the First, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third, covering an area of 2739 acres. The total length of branch sewers constructed during the year 1869 was 49,598 feet, or nearly 9 4-10 miles, incurring an expense of $136,317 57, of which the sum of $18,869 96 was paid by the city and $116,447 61 by the owners of the properties fronting the sewers. In view of the reasons given by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, I recommend the enactment of an ordinance prohibiting the construction of any sewers in the public streets, excepting under a contract with and under the supervision of the city, and also the repeal or the supplement to the ordinance "To Promote Cleanliness and Health," passed July 15, 1867. The passage of this supplement seems to have worked injuriously in the matter of making private connections with the sewers, as well because of injury done to the sewers by careless or incompetent workmen, as also for want of a proper record of the connections.

Public Schools.

The number of public schools embrace 380 classified schools, in which there were 80 male and 1435 female teachers; in all, 1515. The number of male pupils, 41,069, and females, 40,214, making a total of 81,283 of our young people availing themselves of our admirable system of public instruction, in order to qualify themselves for the active habits of mature life, and come up to the measure of good citizenship; and although this has involved an expenditure of the apparently large sum of $1,177,292 57, there is no item of taxation to which the citizen more cheerfully submits, he properly appreciating the fact that by the inculcation of a good education and correct habits the good order and purity of society are promoted, and his own comfort and security thereby more thoroughly assured.

It may be confidently hoped that the increase of expenditures for the public schools will sooner or later be fully compensated by a diminution of the amounts required for the Almshouse and prisons, believing, as I firmly do, that education prevents and eradicates vice, and generally promotes habits of industry and economy.

Markets and City Property.

The appropriations for the year 1869 to the Department of Commissioner of Markets and City Property amounted to $161,397 94, of which were expended $156,048 98, leaving a balance merging of $5348 96. Its receipts were $132,574 85, being an increase in the aggregate of $2312 94 over that of the year 1868, and an increase on city property over the year 1868 of $7483 82.

City Commissioners.

The report of the City Commissioners shows that the duties of that department require a supervision over the assessors in making the regular and extra assessment for election purposes and the militia enrolment for militia duty; preparing and delivering the election papers and ballot-boxes for the 300 election divisions of the city; drawing some 5000 warrants for fee bills of Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, District Attorney, road and court jurors, witnesses and miscellaneous business certified to by the judges of the several courts. Within five days after the election 2700 warrants for pay for the 2700 election officers were drawn. There were also issued 900 warrants to the 900 canvassers of the city, making a total of 7451 warrants drawn for the year. No fees were received on account of the city in this department.

City Railroad.

The number of cars which passed over the City Railroad during the year 1869, as stated by the Superintendent, was 25,884. The receipts were $16,956 22; the appropriations, $8800, and the amount expended, $8742 17.

Building Inspectors.

The Building Inspectors make report that the receipts during the year 1869 were, $15,358 62; the expenditures being $11,508 16, and the net receipts, $8709 56.

There were 2508 buildings erected, of which 1887 were dwelling houses; for other purposes, 621.

In an economical point of view, it may be assumed that all the cost of this department is fully repaid by the increased value at which good buildings erected under such supervision are assessed.

Highways.

The appropriations to this department for the year 1869 amounted to $501,062 59, of which the sum of $497,764 92 was expended, leaving $3297 65 remaining, which merged at the end of the year. A considerable number of our principal streets are occupied by passenger railway companies, with the understanding, as fixed by ordinance, that such streets shall be kept in repair by the railway companies. This arrangement does not seem to work well, as there are continual complaints on the part of citizens in regard to their condition. There are occasional efforts on the part of the companies to do the work, mainly stimulated, however, by the necessities of the railroad tracks, but it falls far short of that thorough repair from curb to curb which the purpose contemplated in the passage of the ordinance referred to would seem to require, and so it must obviously continue to be so long as the responsibility of keeping the highways in good order is divided. In view of the experience of the past, I recommend that new arrangements be made, namely, that the passenger railway companies respectively contribute a certain sum per year, proportionate to the streets upon which their tracks are laid and the length of their lines, and that all the work shall be done entirely by the city under the supervision of the Highway Department. Knowing the condition of many of the highways of the city, and assuming that proper economy has been exercised in expenditures, it would seem that the appropriation to this department for repairs falls short of the requirements of the city in this respect.

In this connection I would say that the primitive mode of paving with cobble stones should be at once abandoned. It creates unnecessary wear and tear to vehicles and damages the horses, saying nothing about the intolerable rumble, rattle, and noise occasioned in their passing over them. There have been a number of experiments tried in regard to the character of paving in concrete, in wood, and in granite block, and I apprehend that Councils can by this time conclude upon some uniform mode which would combine utility and quiet with smoothness and cleanliness, and with a due regard to public economy.

In the matter of underground drainage, that portion of the work belonging to this department seems to be very well attended to. The old system of cleansing the streets under contract with Councils came to a termination in the month of March of last year; and an act of Assembly having been passed to that effect, the entire control over that work became vested in the Board of Health, under whose superintendence it has since been attended to.

Water.

The income of the Water Department, according to the report of the Chief Engineer, was $808,508 23. The quantity of water pumped by all four of the works during the year was 12,414,752,336 gallons, or an average of 34,166,078 gallons per day.

The Chief Engineer says that the turbine wheel and pumps commenced in 1868, and completed and put in operation February 17, 1869, are perfectly successful pieces of machinery, and a valuable addition to the water power.

The Chief Engineer recommends that Fairmount dam should be rebuilt from low tide upward, and raised at least two feet above its original level, and that, as this improvement would be of advantage to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, they should bear part of the expense.

Gas.

The quantity of gas manufactured by the Philadelphia Gas Works during the year was 1,163,162,000 cubic feet, being an increase over the year 1868 of 96,492,000 cubic feet, or over 9 per cent., the total product of the works since their erection being 12,676,872,000 cubic feet. The greatest consumption in any twenty-four hours was on the night of the 23d of last December, amounting to 5,301,000 cubic feet, showing an increase over the same time in the year preceding of 494,000 cubic feet.

In view of complaints from citizens to this office, and of reports of the police of want of regularity in the lighting of the public lamps in various parts of the city, I recommend a change in the arrangement now existing, as follows, viz.: that the time of lighting and extinguishing should be made public through the newspapers; that those who are to light and extinguish shall be employed by the city, and that the number of meter lamps, by which the quantity of gas consumed by the city is ascertained, be increased, so as to obtain a closer average, care being taken that the burners in the meter lamps exactly correspond in size and kind with those on the other lamps. *I also recommend that the public lamps shall be lighted every night throughout the year without exception.* The proposed arrangement would add somewhat to the cost of lighting the city, but the advantages resulting from it would amply remunerate the expenditure. If there should be inattention to the lamps a corrective could easily be applied, and the constant lights, in themselves a great public convenience, would also materially assist the operations of the police, as there is no more efficient adjunct for the police than light. I also recommend that more public lamps be placed on the line of Delaware avenue.

Health.

The statistics given in the report of the Board of Health are exceedingly interesting. It will be found that there were 6382 marriages during the past year, and there have been a total of 14,786 deaths within the same period; this latter item, in comparing with that of the year preceding (1868), is but a very slight increase, the deaths reported for the year 1868 being 14,694. This, considering the increase in our population, speaks well for the health of the city in 1869. There were 16,960 children born during the past year.

The Poor.

The annual appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the year 1869 was $490,310. Expenditures amounted to $428,267 84, leaving a balance merging at close of the year, $1752 16. The receipts during the year were $26,950 80. The amount expended for house purposes was $323,224 46; for out-door purposes $105,333 38.

Girard College.

During the year 1869, 48 of the pupils of this institution were bound out to various trades, 6 expelled, the indentures of 4 cancelled, 1 died, and there were at the close of the year 510 orphans in the college enjoying its advantages.

The appropriations to the institution amounted to $171,675, and the expenditures $163,819 78, with $7855 22 remaining returned to the Girard Fund at the end of the year.

The Girard Estate.

The receipts of the Girard estate during 1869, from all sources, amounted to $455,308 02; the balance in the treasury, January 1, 1869, was $112,447 85, making a total of $567,755 87. The disbursements for the expenses of Girard College and for other purposes during same period were $490,430 28, leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1, 1870, of $67,325 59. The affairs of this estate, and of the other trusts heretofore managed by the city, are now administered by the Directors of City Trusts, who will make to Councils a yearly report of their doings.

Fairmount Park.

Up to the 31st day of December, 1869, the amount paid by the Commissioners to owners of land with whom the valuation had been reached by mutual agreement, was $3,125,441 16, and the amount paid for land for which the damages were assessed by juries was $81,130 40, and for charges $50 50, making a total for land purchases of $3,127,070 98, and for land damages $81,189 90, in all $3,208,260 88. The properties acquired by the Commissioners embrace 263 distinct parcels. As a rule, the visitors to this magnificent domain, of all ages and classes, have exhibited the most laudable order and good conduct, and the instances of wilful violation of decorum or wanton depredation of property have been few. The Commissioners, in their annual report, truthfully say:—

"The regulations adopted for the government of the Park have proved most effective. Prepared, as they have been, so as to give all the largest liberty in the use and enjoyment of the advantages which the Park offers, consistent with a decent respect for propriety of demeanor, and proclaimed in so many ways that the most unobservant cannot truthfully plead ignorance of their requirements, they have commended themselves to general favor and have commanded general compliance. While imposing restraints designed only to prevent unwarranted license, the Commissioners have assiduously sought to furnish to the masses of the people every facility of access to, and recreation within, the splendid domain which owes its existence to their liberality, and which is sacredly set apart that they and the masses of the people who are to succeed them may find it a blessing and a solace forever."

The gigantic task of developing, and tastefully and judiciously laying out, beautifying, and adorning this unrivalled space, is quietly and steadily proceeding onward, under the charge of gentlemen who seem entirely equal to the performance of all the duties assigned to them.

The Fire Department.

In a former message which I had the honor to send to Councils, vetoing a bill excluding a certain class of fire companies from the city's appropriations for the present year (and which it gave me pleasure to know received your concurrence), I suggested certain reforms, of the propriety of which time and experience have but served to convince me more strongly.

Avoiding for the present, and in view of our financial condition for this year, the disputed question of a Paid Fire Department, a single change of administration, it seems to me, might effect much of what its advocates desire, without material interference with the views differing from them on that question: I allude to a change in the mode of electing the engineers; and I again recommend that, like all other public officers, they shall be chosen by popular or public authority, and they will then be relieved from dependence for re-election upon those whose acts and conduct it is their duty to examine and regulate. A better discipline would be obtained, and the summary and impartial punishment that should follow disobedience or disorder would prevent the repetition of those things that have brought so much discredit upon the whole Fire Department.

Department of Steam Boilers.

The first year's administration fully testifies the wisdom of Councils in establishing this department. It has been a success, notwithstanding the numberless difficulties with which it has been obliged to contend since its organization, especially by reason of the presence of a corporation known as "The Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company," the operations of which seem to interfere with our department to a very considerable degree, as will be seen by the reference to the report of the Chief Engineer, hereto annexed. The Chief Engineer reports the following statement of repairs and the appliances ordered to be placed upon boilers during the year 1869:—Number of safety-valves, 1262; number of additional guage-cocks, 987; number of glass gauges applied as a visible means of indicating the water level, 154; number of boilers condemned, 15; number of patches ordered upon boilers, 67; there were 238 boilers requiring recaulking, and 65 to have braces repaired and new ones put in.

The number of steam-gauges ordered repaired, 51; there were 27 boilers found running without any means of ascertaining the amount of pressure carried, except by the notches upon the lever of the safety-valve. The number of boilers inspected by the department during the year, using Schuylkill river water, 1281

Those using Delaware river water, 218
" " spring or creek water, 153
" " well water, 251

Total number of boilers inspected, 2003

The total number of engineer's certificates issued during the year by the department was 359. The current expenditures of the department for 1869 amount to $11,213 25; its receipts, $11,873 18, making receipts over expenses, $659 93. The amount of appropriation to create department, $17,700; amount expended, $15,991 38, leaving a balance to merge of $1708 62. The report contains suggestions worthy of consideration.

Defense and Protection.

The Superintendent and executive officer of the City Arsenal makes report that the transactions of the department have been to keep stores on hand in proper condition to be prepared for any emergency, and to look after such military property belonging to the city as had been loaned and was not yet returned. The disbursements on behalf of this department for the year were as follows:—Warrants paid, $1,278 84; warrants outstanding at end of the war, $1766 54, amounting in all to $3,047 38, leaving the sum of $139,560 80 in the treasury on the 31st day of December last, to the credit of the commission.

The Fire Marshal.

The report of the Fire Marshal makes mention of the fact that last year was an exceedingly disastrous one as regards the number of fires and the extent of loss occasioned thereby. The whole number of fires happening was 623; a majority were but of a comparatively trifling character. There were a number of very heavy fires, embracing the following descriptions of properties:—Chesnut street and Market street stores, different kinds of factories, the Patterson bonded warehouse block, sugar refinery, Broad street warehouses, extensive livery stables, freight depot, blanket factory, printing offices, saw and planing mill, and such like important and valuable establishments—the fires happening from carelessness, incendiarism, overcrowding of floors of buildings with goods of inflammable material, defective construction of buildings, etc.

The Fire Marshal reports a fact which should be noted—that it not unfrequently happens that professional thieves are found clad in firemen's equipments, under guise of which they gain access to burning or threatened buildings, and pursue their criminal calling.

The Insurance Patrol,

is an organization of experienced firemen, formed during the last year; it is employed by a number of the insurance companies, and furnished by them with the necessary apparatus and material to enable it to save exposed goods and other valuables in time of fire. It has rendered very efficient service in this connection.

The Police.

The annual appropriations to the Department of Police for the year 1869 have amounted to $851,658 90, and the expenditures to $847,804 96, leaving a balance merging at the end of the year of $3854 94.

The report of the Chief of Police presents many interesting and important items of information. The total number of arrests during the year was 38,749, an increase of 2416 as compared with those of the previous year; the greater portion of the arrests, however, being for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. There seems to be a wide-spread spirit of lawlessness among the idle portion of the youth of our population, showing itself in stone fighting, street rioting and the like, with occasional violations of greater magnitude, which give much trouble to the officers. Many of the boys engaged in these discreditable scenes are so young as to indicate that their parents give but little heed to the evil bent of their minds, and take but little if any pains to correct them.

The instances of this character are so frequent as would seem to require the passage of a law holding the parents directly accountable for the ill behavior of their children, when the latter are under the parents' care and young in years. The prevalence of this evil must be stopped by all legal means requisite for such purpose. Such tumult and disorder are but the seeds from which vice and crime are the fruits, and if justice were sternly administered without the interference of that misplaced sympathy which the youthful offender is sure to evoke, the certain punishment which would follow detection and the fear of it would be the most effectual preventive.

The number of persons furnished with lodgings at the various station-houses is enormous, amounting to 76,457. No stronger argument in favor of the establishment of a House of Correction can be furnished than these figures. The greater portion of these persons are of that class who, having no fixed home anywhere, and being able-bodied, walk the streets during the day with nothing to do, and in many cases no inclination for industrious occupation, gathering food by begging or as they can, and when night approaches seek shelter from the inclemency of the weather in our station-houses.

Several of the station houses are in a very deplorable condition. The Union Street, Cherry Street, Fifteenth and Locust Streets, and the Spring Garden Hall Station Houses, although repairs have been and are being made to the first, second, and last mentioned, are all discreditable to the city. It is almost a wonder that either prisoners or lodgers can endure the privations and atmosphere to which they must submit in these places. These things ought not to continue, and I therefore suggest for the consideration of Councils the propriety of constructing new station houses on the same or other conveniently-located lots in these districts, in place of those now used for police purposes.

I recommend the passage of an ordinance placing all of the newsboys and bootblacks under the restrictions of a license, without charge, and to wear a badge with proper designation and number, and providing penalties for not complying with such restrictions as may be thought proper to be imposed to insure civility and good conduct.

The Detective Department, under Chief Kelly, is entitled to commendation for its energy and skill in the prosecution of the duties required of that branch of the department, not only in its remarkable success in the arrest of criminals, but in having them convicted. I approve and recommend to you the suggestion of the Chief of Police, that the office of the High Constable be changed, and that instead of having seven of these officers confining themselves to looking after violations of the ordinances, have three additional detectives and four Inspectors of Police.

The Detective Department is so important for the detection of crime—each member thereof giving himself to that particular study as a specialty, necessarily becoming skilled—that I think the public interests would be best subserved by an increase in its numbers; whilst with regard to those who would be retained for High Constable's duty, they can, with the assistance of the proposed inspectors, attend very well to the matter of violations of ordinances. The corps of inspectors is a matter of much moment.

It is proposed to create a rank superior to that of lieutenant, and subdivide the present police districts into four inspection divisions, placing an inspector in charge of each division, he to be subordinate to the orders of the chief, and holding each inspector responsible for the discipline and performance of duty of the force and for the enforcement of the ordinances in his particular division. I regard this proposition as an improvement upon the present arrangement, and I recommend the passage of an ordinance providing for the changes mentioned.

The patrol force of the Police Department, although working with commendable zeal, and exhibiting an obedience to orders deserving of much praise, falls short in its numbers to meet the necessities of this large community. Our population increases from year to year, in a rapid ratio, requiring, for instance nearly 5000 new dwelling-houses last year to supply the demand, and stretching out the city in every possible direction, and yet the number of police remain the same as for years, nay, absolutely less than during the administration of Hon. Robert T. Conrad, from 1854 to 1856. Particular attention need only be given to that part of the report of the Chief which makes mention of the extended beats which the officers are obliged to cover, and also to the comparison between our own and other large cities, as to the proportion of officers to population, in order to convince the most doubtful of the absolute necessity for an increase of the force; besides, applications are continually being made to this office for the appointment of officers to be employed and paid by citizens residing in particular neighborhoods, to guard their immediate localities. This ought not to be. The municipal government assesses a tax upon each citizen for general police expenses, and he willingly pays it; and yet the same citizen, for want of municipal action, finds the necessity to employ a special officer, and pay him out of his own private means to perform the duty and afford the protection which the city, in taxing him, admits its obligation to provide.

And in this connection allow me to commend to your early consideration the propriety of organizing a mounted police in some of the rural districts. The beats in those localities are necessarily very large, receiving far less attention than other portions of the city.

The importance of both the Schuylkill and Delaware Harbor Police increases, and in view of the immense amount of valuable property located on and in the neighborhood of the Delaware river front, and the necessity for increased facilities to enable that branch of the police to successfully prosecute its duties, I recommend the purchase of a steam police tug, to supply the place of row-boats. It is impossible to cover and guard the great distance and length of the built-up portions of the city on the Delaware river front with but two row-boats, and there are other reasons for suggesting a change. Such a police tug should, besides the ordinary propelling power, be furnished with a steam fire engine, capable of throwing four heavy streams of water in case of fire to shipping or to buildings in or near Delaware avenue, and should have power, with attachments at the side of the hull for pumping out sunken or leaky vessels. It should have a secure apartment on board for prisoners, and sleeping and living apartments for officers and crew; it should also carry two boats—one a cutter and the other a small light skiff—and a full set of life-preservers. Especially in view of the purchase of land in the upper end of the Twenty-third ward, for the purpose of erecting a House of Correction thereon—in that connection alone such a steamer becomes an absolute necessity, and I therefore recommend the passage of an ordinance making an appropriation for the purpose.

Committing Magistrate.

The committing magistrate reports the number of cases brought before and disposed of by him during the past year to be 3228. The amount of fines, penalties, and costs received by him was $978 25.

The County Prison.

The Inspectors of the County Prison report that the prison is overcrowded, and steps are imperatively demanded by the necessities of the institution to relieve it from its excess of vagrant population. It is to be hoped the House of Correction, now in fair prospect of being established, will materially contribute to this end.

Morgue.

I regard the establishment of a Morgue, conveniently located, for temporary deposit of the bodies of persons deceased, who may be unknown, in order to afford opportunity for recognition, as a matter appealing to our highest sense of humanity.

Conclusion.

In the foregoing suggestions I have endeavored to submit to you in a shape as condensed as the quantity of matter and the importance of the subjects would justify, the transactions of the past year in the organized departments of the city. I am aware that the Councils are exercising a constant supervision, and I do invoke a continuance of watchfulness over and scrutiny of those who are charged with the duties of administering public affairs. While laws are essential, they fail to be of advantage unless enforced through capable and honest men, and too much attention cannot be given to the character and capacity of those selected for public officers either by the people or Councils. Our city is worth all the trouble. We have everything to make us proud of our position, and when we consider its uniform health, and the comfort with which all our citizens can live, we must be thankful to the Divine Ruler under whose providence we enjoy these blessings. I add, gentlemen, my promise that my aid and co-operation shall always be cheerfully given to you to ordain or to carry out every measure of legislation for the prosperity and happiness of our people; and in conclusion, while urging upon you a strict supervision of every department and a rigid economy, no means nor money must be spared that are necessary to prevent disorder and preserve the public peace, to maintain the cleanliness and health of our city, to promote the public convenience, and to insure to all our citizens the fullest protection to their property, their health, and their lives.

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

Office of the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, April 16, 1870.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTH'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
ALL KINDS.
ALL SIZES.

BETTER IN STYLE, MAKE, AND FIT THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE GARMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA. PRICES ALWAYS GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

SALE OF PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, ETC.—The third annual spring sale of Mr. George C. Neukauff is announced to take place on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at No. 929 Arch street. The sale will be conducted by B. Scott, Jr., and will consist of fine French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Chamber Glasses, Bouquet Tables, etc. On Monday evening will be sold a number of very superior American and Foreign Paintings by some of the best artists of the day. This sale is without the least reserve, and it is an unusually fine opportunity for those who wish to fit up their houses in good style to purchase first-class furniture and pictures at very low prices.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 196 Court street, Boston.

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FOR SPRING,
THE NEW STYLE VEST FOR
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ENGLISH PANTALOONS
new style
and an endless variety
of elegant Coatings,
full line of
BANNOCKBURNS for
SUITS.
CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 205 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ANOTHER GIANT STRIDE has been made in chemical science. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is an astonishing improvement on all preparations for restoring the natural color of grey hair, heretofore known. It is pellucid, cooling, limpid, inodorous, and never-failing, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufactory, old stand, No. 232 Chesnut street, lower side.

PATRONIZE the Philadelphia Upholstery, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, when in want of Curtains, Shades, or Bedding. Handsome stock of goods and low prices.

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SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.
Wanamaker & Brown's Garibaldis and Blamarks.
Wanamaker & Brown's Business Suits, $8 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's New Style Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Dress Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's Light Overcoats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Spring Overcoats, $6.
Wanamaker & Brown's Black Suits, $17 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Melton Suits, $18 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Youths' Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's Black Dress Pants, $5 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Black Dress Vest, $3 up.
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Wanamaker & Brown's Silk-faced Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's Register Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Pilot-cloth Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's Harris Cassimere Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's New Style Boys' Jackets.
Wanamaker & Brown's Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Every-day Pants, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's Silk-mixed Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's Boys' Department, 2d floor.
Wanamaker & Brown's Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.
S. E. corner Sixth and Market.
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S. E. corner Sixth and Market.
Oak Hall.
Oak Hall.
Oak Hall.

CARD.—Since last Fall we have secured the two large lots adjoining us, and have erected upon them an iron front building equal in size to our former building, making OAK HALL TWICE AS LARGE AS BEFORE, in order to accommodate the great mass of people who have become our customers. We invite all our customers, with their neighbors and friends, to pay us an early visit to examine our mammoth buildings and to inspect our mammoth stock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 502, 504, and 508 MARKET Street,
and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 S. SIXTH Street.

MARRIED.

PRATT—HUQUENELE.—On the 20th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, WILSON PRATT, of Leicester, Warwickshire, England, to LILY S., eldest daughter of the late John H. Huquenele, of this city.

DIED.

HOFFMAN.—On the 20th instant, SAMUEL T. HOFFMAN, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Amity Lodge, No. 19, I. O. of O. F.; Washington and Lafayette Beneficial Associations, and Southwark Mechanics

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1870.

The "Tribune's" Sensitive Mimosa.

The *Tribune*, extremely fond of making onslaughts on those whom it considers to be its enemies, and of making charge of ungentlemanly journalism, puts forth an extremely susceptible *mimosa sensitiva* in the person of Mr. Greeley himself. Those who know nothing personally about this gentleman, but only survey him from afar off as a shining light upon an immense elevation, find it impossible to believe, what is literally the truth, that he is one of the most morbidly sensitive of men in certain things relating to journalism. Only the other day an article appeared in the daily *Times* reflecting satirically upon Mrs. Calhoun, and burlesquing a figure of speech used by that lady, and in which she represented herself as a warbler tethered to the *Tribune* by a string held in the Greelian hand. The article was exquisitely written—so much better written than the majority of the editorials in the *Times* now are that any habitual reader of that journal would instantly have singled it out as containing unusual merit. If Mr. Greeley—plodding old creature that he is!—had possessed an atom of genuine wit, or the capability of appreciating it in others, he merely would have laughed over that editorial and thought the writer a "deuced smart fellow" even had he been his bitterest enemy. As it was, he was seized with a spasm upon reading it, and vented his execrations in that piping falsetto for which his profanity is remarkable. But not content with private virulence, he goes to the extent of attributing the article in public, in his own journal, to Mr. Jennings, the husband of Miss Madeline Henriques, and of publishing side by side with it an extract from a private letter of Mrs. Calhoun's rather complimentary than otherwise to the actress. A more illogical, ungentlemanly, and foolish piece of business cannot easily be imagined. It is, however, characteristic of the man. Mr. Greeley is no hero to his devil-in-waiting.

The Last Duchesse Ball.

The fourth and last Grand Bal de la Grande Duchesse came off on Tuesday night at the Everett Rooms, and was more shocking and outrageous than all the others put together. I do not believe such "goings on" ever disgraced the genuine *Jardin Mabille*, which all of us have read about and some of us have seen. Probably as large a quantity of women never before met together, on a similar occasion, in any civilized community, with as small a quantity of dress. In addition to the usual dancing in which busts and legs played a part that is now understood whenever can-can is mentioned, there were two individuals who attracted vast attention, although in very different ways. One of these was a young woman who looked like a "Biddy" determined for once to look the fine lady and conduct herself with the mincing manners caught up in a boudoir. The other was an epicene-looking creature whose sex was a matter of question during the early part of the evening, and who after being hustled about and insulted by a circle of flash young men was put out of the building. If I were to describe one-tenth of what was said and done this letter would just never see the light, but come under the editorial ban "unfit for publication."

Mr. Holland's Benefit.

Mr. Holland, the interesting octogenarian actor, who preserves his youth to such an unprecedented extent in his eightieth year as to be surrounded by a family in comparative infancy, is, in about a month from now, to be the recipient of a monster double benefit, similar to that which Mr. Brougham enjoyed some nine months ago. As many of the big stars as happen to be in the city at that time are to take part in the testimonial, which it is to be hoped will console Mr. Holland for being left out in the cold from Wallack's. Mr. Holland has a wonderful sniff, which no one who has ever heard it can possibly forget. Upon that sniff Mr. Holland has lived, and lived well, for many a year, it being the last relic of his former greatness.

In connection with theatrical matters I might mention, for the information of those who remember little or nothing of *The Magic Flute*, that the space of time Carlotta Patti fills in it is of the extent of one quarter of an hour. The real *prima donna* part is taken by Miss Canissa, the little German *soubrette*, who has grown plumper and piquanter since her disconnection with German opera. Still the great interest of the evening was centred in Carlotta's "reading" of the two airs, one in the first and the other in the third act, to which her labors for the evening were confined. They are, as the reader knows, exceedingly difficult, but Carlotta's voice darts about like vocal forked-lightning in that staccato sky-land. Her interpretation affects one like an exceedingly clever impromptu acrostic or epigram done in music, if such a thing can be conceived of. It strikes all the springs of admiration into flowing, but it does not touch the heart.

Hitting the Bull's Eye.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, E. D., has at length found an exceedingly proper—not to say commendable—object on which to bestow its sympathies. In this progressive era, religion, as well as every other exponent of human thought and action, has to grow liberal. The age has produced, among other phenomena, the serious-minded base ball club, the evangelical billiard saloon, and the orthodox ten-pin alley. The amusement which at present finds most countenance with the society above-mentioned is that of archery for ladies. A party of toxophilites, numbering twelve young ladies, have been contending for a prize, a gold medal valued at $100. Upon one side the medal bears an inscription that it is presented to (whoever happens to win) by the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn for her superiority and skill with bow and arrow. This is interesting. This is refreshing. It is imbued with the true spirit of Christianity. It is what may be called working in season and out of season.

Hoboken Justice.

There is a certain judge in Hoboken who attends the bar of a drinking saloon over night, and the bar of justice in day time. In the morning he sentences those whom he helped to make drunk the previous evening. It is not every man who can thus play into his own hands. Last evening he presided as umpire in his own groggery over a contest for the championship of the shoo-fly and the cancan, and distributed the silver cups that were adjudged the visitors with the same beaming expression of benignity with which he is wont to exclaim, "Send him to the Island!" ALI BABA.

—At Bay City, Michigan, on Thursday night, the saloons, billiard-rooms, and places of business, almost without exception, closed at half-past 6 P. M., to give young men of the city an opportunity to attend the service by the Rev. A. F. Graves, evangelist. After service the shutters came down again.

Horace Vernet.

Horace Vernet was one of the most extraordinary painters that ever lived. He was a living illustration of what Hazlitt understood as the qualifications necessary to success in life. His pictures surprise artists as pieces of cleverness and dexterity, and have won the admiration of the world. They are the delight of French soldiers, the boast of people who talk about common-sense, and prefer prose to poetry.

If we were called upon to give our personal impressions of so celebrated and striking a talent as Horace Vernet's, we should ask you to accept conclusions which do not correspond with the popularity of so famous a painter, and which would seem like a depreciation of his rank in the world. But we are to report what most people have found in Horace Vernet. What they found in him was based on two qualities that are conceded by the most exacting as distinguishing him among his contemporaries—these two qualities were certainty and action. He had a marvellous executive talent, a positive, untroubled mind, the vanity of the typical Frenchman, the generous and boasting disposition, the readiness and audacity, and versatility and vitality of his race. He is the most illustrious of a family which, for three generations back, gave admirable or clever painters to France.

Horace Vernet was born at Paris on the 30th of June, 1789. His education—education as understood by many people—was neglected, and as a child he was abandoned to his natural tendencies; crayons and brushes were his first toys, and he made drawing, anatomy, and perspective his chief study. At the age of thirteen he was so clever with his pencil that he was able to support himself. Before he was twenty he became connected with an illustrated paper, and developed a talent for caricature. He wished to enter the French army, and his father gave him a wife to keep him from his purpose. At twenty, with one hundred dollars for his sole fortune, he was married.

In 1809 he exhibited his first picture, and from that time until his death he executed, with a rapidity which astonished so many people, the works which are widely known as a part of the glory of France, and which have made him the master battle-painter of the world. He was honored with medals and decorations by all the crowned heads of Europe. If visitors to his studio wished to see these royal favors, he would tell his valet to bring the box which contained them, tumble them out on the table, a dazzling and glittering heap. "Here," he would say, "is a pile of parchments, ribboned and sealed, which confer a crowd of privileges that I have forgotten!"

Horace Vernet said he "was born and had lived under a happy star. Married at twenty, my whole fortune was but one hundred dollars. I commenced with drawings, and I have ended with pictures that have given me millions of francs, which have gone out of my hands, but where I cannot tell."

Horace Vernet was a little man, with the face of a soldier. His body looked frail, and yet it served him well in his campaigns. But he was not feminine in any respect. Nothing affected his body, nor troubled his mind. He was an indefatigable and wiry man. He saw and passed through everything untouched. He came from the East unaffected as an agate; from Russia like a piece of steel—climate and disease seemed to have no hold upon him. He was like a "Mephistopheles" in the world of Art and Nature. He understood everything; he carried the form of things in his mind's eye; he left the bloom and the charm, because it had never penetrated his being. It is said he could be any character of the active world; that he was a buffoon, an officer of the French army, a diplomat, a boasting gallant, a companion of kings. He would tell stories to the despair of Paul de Kock, and he believed his memoirs would show more of *esprit*, if less of style, than Chateaubriand's. He was a skeptical, illiterate, talkative, irrepressible man of the world. His French is said to have been strange, raw, animated, and jocose. Like Rubens, he was made ambassador, and intrusted with public affairs, and he lived like a prince. He had a way of setting people at ease; and of making friends, and changing them, with as little compunction as he would change his clothes.

His pictures are of all sizes, and Rubens alone presents an example of equal facility and rapidity of design. He has been compared with certain modern journalists, who have promptitude and prolixity, but no ideas, and no charm of expression. His merits are these: an admirable and spirited draughtsman, inexhaustible invention, an eye that never lets anything salient or characteristic escape it. He rendered costume and action and character with positive and vigorous effect. Among his most famous pictures, we mention the following:—"Judith and Holofernes," "Abraham and Hagar," "Raphael and Michael Angelo at the Vatican," and the "Battle of the Smala," at Versailles. He was so popular, so close to the French taste, that, when Algiers was occupied by the French troops, a whole gallery was set apart at Versailles to commemorate the achievements of the army; and Vernet, besides painting the taking of the Smala, the largest canvas in the world, painted a number of smaller pictures illustrative of the war. He was offered the peerage by Louis Philippe and declined it.

Horace Vernet belonged to the second class of great painters. A man of cold intellect, devoid of the poetic sense, apparently unmoved by the mystery and ignorant of the subtlety of things, he lived to celebrate the military glory of France.

The subjects treated by Horace Vernet, the colossal scale on which he painted, were sufficient to appeal to the most assailable and common tastes of a people. A love for military glory, for the magnificence of action when allied with all the trappings and material of war, is the most universal subject of interest to the world. He had his troubles, but he never cried over them. When, in 1822, the Government refused to admit his works to the Louvre on account of their "seditious tendency," he made an exhibition-room of his studio, had his works catalogued, and invited the public to look at his battles, hunts, landscapes, and portraits.

In 1826 he was made a member of the Institute, and in 1830 was appointed to succeed Gumi as director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Rome. He died several years ago, and his reputation has declined, but he is sure of immortality, for the reason that he was a representative man, the creator of a school, and an agent in delivering art from the classical tradition which made the strength and weakness of the French school of painting up to his time.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—A remarkable marriage took place at Galesburg, Illinois, last week. The parties were Samuel R. Crosley, of New York, aged eighty-three, and Mrs. Amanda Hurd, of Galesburg, aged eighty-one. They were engaged at the age of eighteen and sixteen respectively, but broke their troth, and since then have each followed two companions to the grave.

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We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

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4 7 1m Commission Merchants, No. 39 N. WATER Street.

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CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
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OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
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We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
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NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
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Upholstery Goods,
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Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
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XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS.
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of h SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respe to his former makes. The thousands sold and now use testify to their superior qualifications. For sa wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERR Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
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E. S. FARSON & CO.'S
SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS,
the cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER longer, drier, and colder,
WITH LESS ICE,
than any other Refrigerator in use.
Wholesale and retail, at the Old Stand, No. 220 DOCK Street, below Walnut. 4 20 4t

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FOR THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE I WILL SELL MY IMMENSE STOCK AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
A great opportunity to obtain choice goods in the FINE ARTS line at low prices. 11 10rp

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.
Payments made in cash for all work done.
The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $900,000.
For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to
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AND ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,
WILL OFFER TO
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HOTEL KEEPERS,
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PUBLIC GENERALLY,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.
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MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, and a full line of SHIRTING LINENS.
To effect rapid sales of this large and bulky stock, prices will be made very attractive.
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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
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(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
STEADY GROWTH.
A FIRST CLASS RETAIL TRADE ES TABLISHED.
We keep a Large Stock.
A Splendid Assortment,
Prices Low because Expenses Light,
Location Central and easy of access,
Every article sold
Warranted to be as represented
Or Money Refunded.
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
SPECIALTIES NOW OPEN.
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fine Silk Poplins,
Piques and Plaid Muslins,
Best Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
Power-Loom and Barnsley Table Linens,
Calicoes, best quality, 10, 12½, 14 cents,
All the leading makes of Muslins.
We have our entire stock down to the very lowest current rates, and we have never before offered such a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GOODS.
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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JUST IN FROM AUCTION AND VERY CHEAP,
230 Dozen GENTS' and LADIES' LINEN HDKFS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of Colored Tarlatans,
Good colors, and full 20 per cent. below regular rates.
New Hamburgs, choice and cheap.
Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Cambrics,
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A SPECIALTY IN
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.
These goods we are certain we can sell much below regular rates.
Choice New Piques,
In all grades and styles.
Altar Laces! Altar Laces!
WIDE MECHLIN LACES, Beautiful and very cheap.
RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.
Another fresh invoice of
LACE COLLARS
AT
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
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215 N. NINTH Street, 215
ABOVE RACE,
HAVE OPENED TO-DAY A HANDSOME LINE OF
DRESS GOODS,
Which we shall offer at a small advance on
COST.
Steel Col'd Wool Poplins, double width, 50 cents.
Splendid quality do., 62½ cents.
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Best quality Black and White Stripes for Suits, 28 cents. Bargain.
One lot Dappled Mohair, 20 cents.
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Our 50 cent number especially attractive.
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GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN WHITE GOODS.
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Pique, 17, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50 cents. Cheap.
Good wide Plain Percales, 33 cents. Reduced.
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Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats: Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

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Black Linen-Back SATINS, of every quality.
Colored Linen-Back SATINS, in every desirabl shade.
SILKS to match any shade of Dress Trimmings.
BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS.
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STRAW HATS for Ladies and Misses.
FRENCH FLOWERS, the newest styles.
The above goods comprise the newest styles, and I would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
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A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstu3t

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
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WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY.
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.,
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.;
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:
All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private Hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.
But the difficulty has been to obtain
Alcoholic Liquors Pure.
The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.
Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principles of invigoration and restoration that enables a
PURE WHISKY
To accomplish beneficial results.
Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of
Keystone Wheat Whisky
Are enabled to offer a
Pure Whisky
Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its
Nutritious Qualities,
and can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.
We invite examination, and any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.
T. J. MARTIN & CO.
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For sale by all respectable Druggists.
Price per bottle, $1·50.
Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st.
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity, and its pleasant and agreeable flavor, render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.
Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, submitted to me for analysis, I find to be *pure*, and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.
Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER,
Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [4 14 thstu
Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.
Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N. W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

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No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
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BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuthu3m
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION-TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smw3m

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EASTSIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
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FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 109 MARKET Street.
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy Sitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp4

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

From Turner & Co. we have received the May number of *The Atlantic*. The conductors of this periodical have a stupid plan of not printing the names of their contributors in the table of contents. Instead they send to the newspapers little slips containing the names for publication in their notices, thereby showing that there is no intention to keep the matter private. Sometimes these slips reach us and sometimes they do not, and we are consequently only able semi-occasionally to announce the writers of the articles when we refer to the magazine. There may be some profound policy in this way of doing business, but to the average understanding it certainly has a ridiculous aspect. The table of contents of the May number of *The Atlantic* is as follows, and we append the names of the writers to several of the poetical contributions on the strength of statements made in some of the Boston papers, but without guaranteeing their correctness:—"Joseph and His Friend," V; "Lost Art;" "Signs and Show-cases in New York;" "The Channel Islands;" "My Secretaryship;" "May Grown a-Cold," by William Morris; "The English Governess at the Siamese Court," II; "The Lauson Tragedy," II; "A May-time Pastoral," by Bayard Taylor; "Among the Isles of Shoals," IV; "The Legend of Jubal," by George Eliot; "A Week at Duluth;" "Aspromonte," by J. W. Parsons; "Our Money Problem;" "The Duel of the Spanish Bourbons;" "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From an interesting paper on "The Channel Islands" we take the following:—

Very beautiful, if very dangerous, are the rocks about these islands; and nowhere in England is there such an iron-bound coast, such treacherous shoals, such rapid currents. Nowhere, either, is there more enchanting loveliness. On a calm day, when the sea, lying like a lake over the sand, is of the color of a beryl, over the hidden rocks like lapis-lazuli, while the lofty cliffs are golden with gorse and purple with heather, and the rocks, towering out of the sea above high-water mark, are gold and green and crimson and orange, where the lichens fleck the old gray stone with broad dashes of color, nothing can exceed the seductive sweetness of the sheltered bays and coves. They might be all parts of the island of Calypso, or the outworks of Armida's Garden. You may sit there, listening to the tender ripple of the waves, and weave old-world poems, till you lose all memory of historic time; and you seem to live in the days when the gods dwelt on Mount Olympus, and their sons and their daughters lived among men in such favored spots as these. But in the wild weather, when the fierce Atlantic storms come tearing through sea and sky, and the waves dash up against the jagged cliffs as if they would grind them peak by peak to powder, and pour in turbulent cascades over the intervening rocks, making the earth vibrate as they thunder against her old granite bulwarks, then you see a fullness and majesty of the sterner powers of nature that may satisfy the most craving. Inland, both in Jersey and Guernsey, and in Sark too, the deep leafy Devonshire-like lanes, with their arching framework of foliage for every point of the view, the luxuriant growth of ferns, the wilderness of wild flowers, the numerous picturesque little bits of architecture, though nothing more stately than a well-trimmed cottage porch, a mossy wall, an ivy-covered penthouse to protect a spring or well, an ancient gateway, proud though decayed, make the home scenery as beautiful in its own way as the bolder and grander coast; so that literally there is nothing more complete, though much that is larger than the Channel Islands, if studied thoroughly with the eye of an artist and the love of a naturalist.

The most picturesque things are to be found in Sark, "the gem of the Channel Islands," as the guide-books not inaptly call it; and of these the three *creux*, known as the Creux du Derrible (*vulgice* Terrible) and the Little Creux in Greater Sark, and the Pot in Little Sark, Coupee, the Guliot Caves and Les Boutiques, also caves, are the most notable. These creux are funnel-shaped abysses which open at the top far inland, and are connected by a subterranean way with the sea; so that when the tide comes in, the waters rush up this narrow funnel with a force and violence that make it more like an aqueous volcano than anything else to which I can liken it. If the tide is high and the sea stormy, the scene is beyond measure appalling. The waters surge and swell and roar in their rapid rise with a noise like imprisoned thunder; the earth beneath your feet quivers with the passionate tumult of the waters within; and if you have nerve enough to lean over the unprotected mouth and look into the boiling maelstrom, where a moment's giddiness or the treachery of the root you grasp for support would be your death, you may see there what Edgar Poe could alone describe, and what you will never forget, and, perhaps, not care to see again.

This is the contribution of William Morris, author of "The Earthly Paradise:"—

MAY GROWN A-COLD.

O certainly, no month this is but May!
Sweet earth and sky, sweet birds of happy song,
Do make thee happy now, and thou art strong,
And many a tear thy love shall wipe away
And make the dark night merrier than the day
Straighten the crooked paths and right the wrong,
And tangle bliss so that it tarry long.
Go cry aloud the hope the Heavens do say!

Nay, what is this? and wherefore lingerest thou?
Why sayest thou the sky is hard as stone?
Why sayest thou the thrushes sob and moan?
Why sayest thou the east tears bloom and bough?
Why seem the sons of man so hopeless now?
Thy love is gone, poor wretch, thou art alone!

We quote the following from Mr. Bayard Taylor's "May-time Pastoral:"—

He, that will, let him backward set the stream of his fancy,
So to evoke a dream from the ruined world of his boyhood!
Lo, it is easy! Yonder, lapped in the folds of the uplands,
Bickers the brook, to warmer hollows southerly creeping,
Where the veronica's eyes are blue, the buttercup brightens,
Where the anemones blush, the coils of fern are unrolling
Hour by hour, and over them gather the sprinkles of shadow.
There shall I lie and dangle my naked feet in the water,
Watching the sleepy buds as one after one they awaken,
Seeking a lesson in each, a brookside primrose of Wordsworth?—
Lie in the lap of May, as a babe that loveth the cradle,
I, whom her eye inspires, whom the breath of her passion areuses?
Say, shall I stray with bended head to look for her posies,
When with other wings than the coveted lift of the breezes
Far I am borne, at her call: and the pearly abysses are parted
Under my flight: the glimmering edge of the planet, receding,
Rounds to the splendider sun and ripens to glory of color,
Veering at will, I view from a crest of the jungled Antilles
Sparkling, limitless billows of greenness, falling and flowing
Into fringes of palm and the foam of the blossoming coffee—
Cratered isles in the offing, milky blurs of the coral Keys, and vast, beyond, the purple arc of the ocean:
Or, in the fanning furnace-winds of the tenantless Pampas,
Hear the great leaves clash, the shiver and hiss of the reed-beeds.
Thus for the crowded fulness of life I leave its beginnings,
Not content to feel the sting of an exquisite promise
Ever renewed and accepted, and ever freshly forgotten.

—Turner & Co. also send us the May numbers of *Putnam's Magazine*, *The Galaxy*, *Our Young Folks*, and *The Eclectic*. The last named is made up of excellent selections from the best foreign periodicals, and it also contains an interesting sketch and a portrait of Dr. Samuel Irenæus Prime.

From the same house we have received *The Transatlantic* for May 3.

An Omaha Marriage.

From the Omaha Republican.

"Good afternoon, sir," said the Judge, by way of introduction.

"How d' do, Squire," was the response.

"What can I do for you to-day, my friend?" was the next question.

"I—I—I would like to get a—a—a *marriage license*, if you please, Judge."

The Judge was taken considerably by surprise; but as it is not unusual for aged couples to unite their destinies and enter upon the decline of life together, there was nothing particularly strange about the matter, after all.

"Your name, if you please."

"John B——n, sir."

"Your age?"

"Sixty-nine."

"What is the name of the woman you desire to marry?"

"Mittie S——t."

"And her age?"

"She—she—she is—is—seventeen!"

"Good Lord!" was the irrepressible exclamation of the Judge.

The bystanders opened wide their eyes and gazed with astonishment upon the strange visitor, in view of his remarkable mission, and remarks were made which the venerable bridegroom expectant, it is probable, did not relish, but could not reasonably take offense at.

The proper papers were made out, the fee was paid, and the white-haired visitor departed, with a smile lurking in the corners of his mouth, and a twinkle in the little grey eye, which denoted that his heart was light, even if his years were almost the allotted threescore and ten. The ceremony, it is probable, if it has not already taken place, will be performed to-day; at least he has got "the papers," and can "tie up" to the child of his choice just as soon as he and she chooses to do so.

We congratulate them. May their joys be many, and their "responsibilities" numerous. May they, in fine, so live as to embody in their marital relations the sentiment so beautifully expressed in the poet's definition of love—

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.

It will add much to the romance of this event to state that the bridegoom has grandchildren much older than his bride of to-day, and great grandchildren who are old enough to appreciate the novelty of the situation.

"She Would and She Wouldn't."

A few days ago we published Mr. Theodore Tilton's card, calling upon friends of woman suffrage to furnish him with their names. Concerning the result of the invitation, the last *Independent* says:—

"The responses to this call have been multitudinous beyond our expectation. The very first mail brought a basketful of letters, and every succeeding post has repeated this bountiful supply. One peculiarity of these letters is the correct English in which they are expressed, showing the evident intelligence and cultivation of the writers."

Per contra, there comes to us (also in good English), from Peoria, the following remonstrance, said to have been signed by 1000 women of Peoria, and printed for general circulation and signature:—

"The undersigned, women of the county of ——, fearing that a small minority of our countrywomen, by their boldness and misdirected zeal, may succeed in carrying a measure which we believe to be prejudicial to the highest interests of our sex, it not in direct opposition to both divine and natural laws, and understanding that petitions urging the omission of the word 'male' from the constitution which you are engaged in preparing, have been presented to your honorable body, we feel it our duty to enter our solemn protest, and declare that we are unalterably opposed to any action, upon your part, which shall confer upon the women of the State of Illinois the right of suffrage. And we also declare that we are opposed to any action upon the part of Congress looking to a like result through an amendment of the Federal Constitution. All of which is respectfully submitted to your honorable body."

So it appears that the agitation of the suffrage question has produced one marked effect; it has waked the women up to take sides on the question.

DEMONIACAL POSSESSIONS.—James Freeman Clarke declares his belief in the reality of demoniacal possessions, and that they exist at the present day in the form of modern spiritualism. We find the following extract in the *Christian Leader*:—"I have myself known, personally or by credible testimony, of at least half a dozen instances of persons who, after having allowed themselves to become spiritual mediums, seem at last to have been taken possession of by a low and unclean order of spirits. And the best way of rescuing them when they were too far gone to help themselves, was to have other persons possessing greater spiritual force to do what Jesus did, namely, order the spirit to go away. I believe that in certain places and periods the nervous condition of men is such that the lower order of ghosts may get a control over them, and that when Jesus came it was just such a time and place as this."

EDUCATION IN SEMI-BARBAROUS COUNTRIES.—"The adherents to the old belief as to the civilizing influence of British intercourse," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "have recently received several severe shocks. Not only does it appear, upon trustworthy authority, that the 'semi-barbarous,' as we are told to call them, people of Japan have for many hundred years been in the enjoyment of a complete system of primary education, by means of which every member of the population is instructed; but even in wholly barbarous Chinese Tartary, we learn from Mr. Shaw's paper, read last week at the Royal Geographical Society, that every street in the numerous cities with which the country is dotted contains its primary school, where rows of turbaned boys may be seen daily at their first lessons in reading and writing."

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

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Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
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Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

4 8 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 323 South Twenty-first street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, French Plate Oval Pier Mirror, Fine English Brussels and other Carpets, etc.

On Friday Morning,

April 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 323 South Twenty-first street, above Pine street, by catalogue, the superior furniture, comprising suit of walnut drawing-room furniture, covered with crimson reps; walnut centre and bouquet tables, fine marble tops; fine French plate oval pier mirror, walnut frame; 2 suits fine lace and reps curtains; fine engravings; mahogany extension table; oiled walnut buffet, fine Italian marble top and mirror back; 3 suits walnut chamber furniture; 2 walnut wardrobes; fine hair mattresses; mahogany secretary and bookcase; fine English Brussels and other carpets; kitchen utensils, etc. 4 20 2t

Executor's Peremptory Sale.
Estate of Bernard Maguire.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPET, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

April 23, at 10 o'clock, at the southwest corner of Germantown road and Laurel street, comprising window arm chairs, bar-room tables, household furniture, superior mahogany high case clock, 3 feather beds, hair mattresses, china and glass ware, etc.

Also 200 gallons cider vinegar. 4 21 3t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23

GREAT SUCCESS OF BARLOW'S PUBLIC SALES OF SUPERIOR NEW AND FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

FIFTEENTH SALE.

On Friday Morning,

April 22, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, another superb and magnificent stock of superior new furniture, comprising all kinds and styles of parlor, chamber and library furniture in great variety, hat racks, etageres, toilet stands, easy chairs, music stands and easels, piano stools, wardrobes, buffets in oak and walnut, parlor tables (great variety), ladies' work tables, lounges, mattresses, mirrors, etc., etc. All goods warranted as represented, or no sale. Goods sold at this establishment are accompanied by a written guarantee to be the best manufactured in the city, and all from celebrated makers. The public are invited to call and examine our large and elegant stock before buying elsewhere, and not to be confound this superior assortment with the usual auction goods. The great crowds who attend and buy at these sales is a sufficient evidence of the merit of the goods sold. Purchasers can have their furniture packed on the premises and shipped to any part of the United States. Catalogues ready Thursday afternoon. 4 20 3t

Sale No. 929 Arch street.

GEO. C. BRUKAUFF'S THIRD ANNUAL SPRING SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CHANDELIER GLASSES, BOUQUET TABLES, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

25th instant, at 10 o'clock, without the least reserve. 4 20 4t

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

On Monday Evening,

26th inst., at ½ before 8 o'clock, the unsurpassed collection, embracing works of art by the following artists:—

Carl Hubner, Jerome Thompson, George Earl, L. J. Fennimore, Koninghi, J. Montigny, G. Navier, C. M. Webb, Chas. A. Sommer, J. Wainwright, W. D. Washington, H. Beckmann, L. B. Thomas, C. Kronberger, and others, H. Herrog, E. D. Lewis, H. Von Seben, A. Gerisch, H. Vasberg, O. Baum, O. Egbert.

4 20 5t

FRAMED CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Evening,

26th inst., at ½ before 8 o'clock, a large collection of the latest chromos, engravings, etc. Sale positive. 4 20 5t

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1870.

Mr. B. SCOTT, JR.

Dear Sir:—Having, after twenty-nine years of unceasing labor, come to the conclusion to retire from business, do now purpose to dispose of at public auction my entire STOCK OF FURNITURE, which I desire you to sell without the least reserve, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 27th and 28th. I think it quite unnecessary for me to speak about the quality of the goods I produce; only to say that my work is all hand-made and guaranteed the best—no machinery being used in the establishment—and will be found upon examination to speak for itself. The stock will be on exhibition at my warerooms, No. 1206 Chesnut street, three days previous to the sale.

Respectfully yours, M. DEGINTHER.

P. S.—I would particularly call the attention of the public to the above. [4 18 9t] B. SCOTT, JR.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COLLECTION OF FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday Morning and Evening,

At the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, without reserve, a Collection of Oil Paintings, pleasing subjects, by popular artists.

SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMONDS, WATCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SOLID SILVER TEA SET AND OTHER GOODS.

On Friday Morning,

April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street. The catalogue embraces a Valuable Collection of Fine Diamond Jewelry, including—Elegant cluster and solitaire pins and ear drops; 3 pair very fine ear drops; 10 valuable solitaire and cluster rings; elegant eight stone pin; elegant twenty-five stone pin; solitaire ring, weighs over 1½ karat; solitaire ring, 1¼ karat; solitaire ring, over 1 karat, and other diamonds; 30 enamel, ruby, solitaire, and other rings. A fine collection of Watches, including genuine Jurgensen watch; fine quarter second lever watch; 7 American lever watches, in gold cases; 6 stem winder watches; 45 English and American levers; stem winder L'Epine, Cooper, Johnson, and other watches, in gold and silver hunting case and open face cases; 25 fine gold chains, of various descriptions; solid silver tea set, weighs 173⅝ ounces; handsome set of seals; silver spoons and forks; 3 elegant plated waiters; opera glasses, etc.

FINE GOLD PENS.

Also, about 100 fine gold pens, with holders, being the balance of the stock of a manufacturer.

May be seen THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. 1t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 22, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 500 rolls red check and white matting, etc. 4 16 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,

On Monday Morning,

April 25, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock. 4 19 5t&S

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

April 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 20 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, WALNUT AND GILT FURNITURE, BROCHE Piano Forte, fine Carpets, French-plate Mirrors, Sewing Machines, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Silver-plated Ware, Etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of first-class Cabinet Furniture, compriaing antique parlor suits, in plush and terry; one splendid walnut and gilt suit; parlor furniture, in green plush; elegant walnut sideboard, with Tennessee and white marble tops; chamber suits of various styles; wardrobes; bookcases; tables, etc., made by some of our best cabinetmakers. 4 20 3t

SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES.

On Friday,

April 22, at 1 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold One elegant first-class Piano-forte, made by Decker & Bros.

One elegant first-class Piano-forte, made by Emerson.

Also, several old Pianos, two Parlor Organs, etc.

FINE PLANTS.

On Friday,

April 22, at 1 o'clock, will be sold, by order of Executors, an invoice of fine plants.

LARGE MIRRORS.

Also, several large mantel and pier Mirrors.

SEWING MACHINES.

Also, several fine Sewing Machines. 1t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Monday,

April 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND STRAW HATS. 4 20 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE. [11 24 1
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 18

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUART.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19m

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1322 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 227 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 9

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INQUEST IN THE LATE HOMICIDE CASE.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Taylor commenced an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of John Boyle, who died at the St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday morning last.

A number of witnesses were examined, and the evidence showed that on the Friday night previous Boyle was set upon by a number of men and beaten, at Beach and Laurel streets. After the disturbance Boyle was found lying on the railroad track on Frankford road, above Laurel street. Thomas Tugman, Patrick McFarland, and Francis McBride, who are said to have been concerned in the affair, were committed by the Coroner.

This morning the inquest was continued to hear the testimony of Dr. Shapleigh, which was to the effect that the Doctor made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased at St. Mary's Hospital on the 19th instant; he found both eyes blackened, and there were abrasions over the forehead, both eyes, and bridge of the nose; also, a large bruise extending over the forehead and upper part of the face; on dissecting he found effused blood under the scalp, it being loosened from the skull; the membranes were inflamed and watery effusion at the base of the brain; the orbital parts and the ethnoid bone were fractured. Deceased came to his death from inflammation of the brain produced by the injuries to the forehead; the damage to the forehead might have been caused by a club; a heavy blow knocking the man on his face would have produced the injuries.

The jury retired and rendered a verdict as follows:—That the said John Boyle came to his death from violence (blows on the head) received at the hands of Thomas Tugman, Francis McBride, and Patrick McFarland on the night of the 15th instant, at Frankford road and Laurel street.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—It is rumored that Representative Davis engineered the movement by which the Delinquent Tax Collector Repealing act was prevented being brought before the House. He's a candidate for renomination.

—The roadsters were out in force yesterday afternoon.

—Sam Josephs has always been in favor of the negroes voting! At least so he says.

—The O'Byrne, on reading the recent resolutions of the Leech portion of the Democratic City Executive Committee, exclaimed, "Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

—The improvements at the Park are going on rapidly for Philadelphia.

—Representative Smith, of Harrisburg, is anxious for a biographical sketch in a Philadelphia newspaper.

—"Brick Inspector" Dalley wants to be returned to legislative halls.

BURGLARY.—The residence of a Mr. Betts, No. 2017 Ogden street, was robbed on Sunday night last of a lot of silverware and jewelry. It appears that Mr. Betts and family left the residence on Saturday for the purpose of visiting some relatives in the country, and directed their servant to take up a temporary residence with a friend. The latter, instead of so doing, gathered a party of friends in the house, and held high carnival. Two of them have been arrested on suspicion, and committed to prison by Alderman Kerr. Their names are Amelia Genther and Annie Elfricht. One George Briener, who constituted one of the party, and who, it appears, stated to some one that he intended to rob the house, is yet at large, but the officers are on his track.

FEMALE DEPRAVITY.—Emma Weaver yesterday met a female at Seventh and Coates streets, and engaged in conversation with her. Emma stated to her new-found friend that if she would advance $1 she (Emma) would show her a sight. The stranger handed Emma a $2 bill, when the latter conducted her to a tavern near by and commenced treating. The stranger not relishing the turn of affairs, remonstrated, when Emma kicked her into the street. A warrant was then procured and Emma was arrested and taken before Alderman Becker, who held her in $1000 bail to answer.

FAREWELL SERVICES.—The Rev. J. W. Bonham having resigned the rectorship of the Bishop's Free Church, in order to obtain a season for rest, on Easter Sunday preached his closing sermons to large congregations. By his urgent request Bishop Stevens has appointed a successor, for whom Mr. Bonham requested a cordial and hearty welcome. The financial difficulties having been removed, the increasing congregation have the ability to sustain a first-class Protestant Episcopal church. The Rev. E. Owen Simpson will commence his labors on Sunday, April 24.

SUICIDE.—About 5 o'clock this morning an officer of the Third District Police was notified that a man was lying dead in a wood-yard at Dock street wharf. The official at once investigated the matter, and found that the man had committed suicide. He was found propped against a pile of wood, and his head nearly severed from his body. His face was also fearfully gashed, and near him lay his weapon, a small knife covered with blood. In his pocket was found a receipt signed T. J. Thompson, Western Hotel, Dec. 25, 1869.

A WANDERING JUVENILE.—About 3 o'clock this morning the officers of the Seventeenth district found a lad, who gives his name as Jos. Barker, wandering through the streets. On being questioned, he said that he had run off from his uncle on account of ill treatment. This morning he was taken before the Mayor, and to the latter official he stated that he had run away from his father. On his person were found powder, shot, and a revolver. He was remanded into custody until his parents can be notified.

PRESENTATION.—This morning Sergeant O'Hara, late of the Ninth district force, was presented with a handsome silver-mounted revolver by the members of the squad he commanded. The Sergeant has been transferred to the Eighth district, and the gift was intended to show the esteem in which the men of the Ninth held him.

THE ACTIVE BALL.—The annual ball of the United States Active Association will come off on Monday evening next, at Washington Hall. Great preparations are being made for this affair, and as the arrangements are in the hands of gentlemen of taste and experience, a most enjoyable entertainment may be expected.

WOOD PAVING.—The contractors for the Stow wooden pavement, at the request of the Citizens' Association, this morning commenced taking up a portion of the pavement laid by them last fall in front of the Custom House, in order to demonstrate how easily such a pavement can be repaired.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Joseph Keenan, residing at No. 918 Gilbert street, employed in the manufactory of William C. Baker, Twelfth and Brown streets, yesterday fell through a hatchway, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to his residence.

FAT VS. THIN.—The long-talked-of match of base ball between the Fat and Thin nine of the Keystone Base Ball Club will be played on the grounds of the Athletic Base Ball Club, Seventeenth and Columbia avenue, to-morrow. Several new players will make their *debut* on the fat nine.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.—David Swartz, residing at No. 1 Vincent avenue, on Monday night fell down stairs and sustained serious injuries.

THE VATICAN,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.

Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2·50.
Garden Vases at $3·00.
Garden Vases at $4·00.
Garden Vases at $5·00.
Garden Vases at $6·00.
Garden Vases at $7·00.
Garden Vases at $8·00.
Garden Vases at $10·00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

THIRD EDITION

Foreign and Domestic News.

The Paris Labor Strikes.

Expenses of the Plebiscite.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The May Interest.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—On inquiry of the Secretary of the Treasury this morning, it was ascertained that no order has as yet been issued for paying the May interest on bonds next Monday. The books may not be ready before Tuesday or Wednesday, when payments will be made without rebate. At all events, they will be commenced before May 1.

The New Post Office.

The Secretary has under consideration the subject of the New York and Boston Post Offices, in connection with the appropriation recently made by Congress with a view to increase the force for the completion of the buildings at the earliest practicable time consistent with the good execution of the work.

The Georgia Bill.

General Butler, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, who will leave for Massachusetts to-morrow night, proposes that the Georgia bill as amended by the Senate shall lie over for ten days.

A National Project.

Governor Austin, of Minnesota, and Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, had a hearing before the Committees on Commerce of the Senate and House in behalf of the improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, so as to give a four-feet water channel between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan. Governor Harvey, of Kansas, who was to make an argument for the same, was unexpectedly called away. Governor Merrill, of Iowa, will be here to-day for the same purpose. Favorable action by Congress upon this truly national subject is confidently expected.

Naval Orders.

Paymaster Robert W. Allen is detached from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the practice ship Savannah on 30th instant.

Master W. B. Newman is detached from the receiving ship at New York and ordered to the Pilgrim.

The orders of First Assistant Engineer Wilson H. Purse to the Saugus are revoked.

Second Assistant Engineers William A. H. Allen and George W. Hall are ordered to the Pilgrim.

Army Resignations.

The resignations of Captain Allen Rutherford, United States Army, unassigned, and Second Lieutenant Remembrance H. Lindsay, 3d Artillery, have been accepted.

Assaulting a Collector.

Collector Emory, of the Third Mississippi district, reports to Commissioner Delano that on the 14th instant he was assaulted as he was leaving his office by a man named Robert P. Johnson, who was in the act of leveling a double-barrelled shot gun upon him. The Collector is satisfied this was a deliberate attempt to assassinate him, because of an intimation given by Emory to the owner of the building in which Johnson also had an office, that the latter was not an agreeable neighbor. Emory being convinced that he belonged to the Ku Klux, Johnson was arrested and bound over on a charge of "assault with intent to kill."

Customs Receipts

for the week ending April 16:—Boston, $470,667·75; New York, $3,278,651·83; Philadelphia, $348,339·05; Baltimore, $245,345·36; New Orleans, from March 26 to April 9, $272,663·82; San Francisco, from March 26 to April 9, $288,271·86. Total, $4,903,940·26.

Government of Arizona.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Mr. McCormick, Delegate from Arizona, was before the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning and delivered an argument in favor of the Government protecting the citizens of the Territory of Arizona by sending a sufficient force of military to prevent Indian outbreaks.

Improvement of Cape Cod.

Judge Russell, of Boston, and General Foster, U. S. A., were before the House Committee on Commerce this morning, to urge the construction of a canal from Buzzard Bay to Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Freshet in the Saco and Merrimac.

PORTLAND, Me., April 21.—The Saco river was higher yesterday than at any time since 1827, having risen three feet on Tuesday. All the booms and one mill were swept away at Bar Mills. Covered bridge at Moderation, and all the booms and one sawmill and wooden mill, belonging to the estate of the late Oliver Tracy, and some small buildings, were also swept away.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21.—The river fell about fourteen inches during the night. A large force of men are employed repairing the railroad, and it is believed travel will be resumed to-day. Three northern mails are here awaiting transportation. There is a slight covering of snow on the ground, which fell last night.

The Ten-Hour Bill.

BOSTON, April 21.—The Massachusetts House rejected the Ten-Hour Labor bill by a vote of 173 to 33.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inspection of Convents.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—A large meeting was held in this city last evening to protest against the proposed official inspection of convents.

The Plebiscite.

PARIS, April 21.—The committee appointed by the friends of the plebiscite have already collected large amounts, reported as reaching millions of francs towards defraying the expenses.

The Paris Strike.

It is reported that the makers of paper hangings will join the strikers to-day.

Latest Quotations.

PARIS, April 21.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 75f. 2c.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 94¾@95.

HAVRE, April 21.—Cotton opened firm but quiet.

BREMEN, April 21.—Petroleum opened firm at 6 thalers 18 groats.

HAMBURG, April 21.—Petroleum opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—2 P. M.—Cotton—It is now thought the sales of the day will not exceed 12,000 bales.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton in fair demand with an upward tendency; sales of 1200 bales middling upland at 12¾c. State and Western Flour less active and scarcely so firm; Southern quiet and without decided change. Wheat dull and nominally declined 1@2c.; white Michigan, $1·35. Corn scarcely so firm; new mixed Western, $1·14@1·15; old do., $1·14½@1·15 in store. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $27·87@28. Lard steady; steam, 15@16c. Whisky quiet at $1·06.

FOURTH EDITION

The Infamous Colonel Yerger.

Judge Shackelford to be Impeached

Popular Government in France

The Family of Prince de Bourbon.

The Œcumenical Council.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

MEMPHIS, April 21.—James Stalts, a barber, was shot and killed last night in a billiard saloon in Humboldt by a man named Ford, a baggagemaster on the Mississippi Central Railroad. Ford also shot twice at a policeman who endeavored to arrest him, and then fled to the woods. Every effort is being made by the citizens to arrest him.

The Case of E. M. Yerger.

The *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) special says a resolution was adopted by the Mississippi Legislature yesterday to appoint a joint committee to prepare an address to the Governor asking the removal from office and the impeachment of Judge Shackelford for releasing Yerger on bail. The committee will report on Monday.

FROM EUROPE.

French Popular Government.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Siecle* (irreconcilable organ) to-day publishes a vigorous appeal to the electors of France to vote "no" on the question of personal government. Among the signers of the appeal are Arago, Bancel, Cremieux, Gambetta J. Ferry, Garnier-Pages, and Jules Simon.

The *Figaro* (independent journal) of to-day says Daru and Buffet left the Ministry because they received a letter from the Duke d'Aumale telling them to do so, or else the Orleanists might vote for the *plebiscite*. The *Figaro* adds that the Emperor has a copy of this letter in his possession.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 4,700,000f. since last Thursday.

The New Austrian Ministry.

VIENNA, April 21.—The new Ministry formed by Count Potocki is regarded as transitional merely. Its mission is to adjust the application of the Constitution to the several members of the empire.

Prince de Bourbon's Family.

MADRID, April 21.—The family of Prince Henry of Bourbon has refused to accept the indemnity of [$6000 which was imposed upon the Duke of Montpensier by the Council of War.

English Bullion.

LONDON, April 21.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £145,000 since last week.

Spanish Industrial Demonstration.

MADRID, April 21.—An industrial demonstration was made at Cadiz yesterday, but was quickly repressed by the local authorities. One rioter was killed and several badly wounded.

The Œcumenical Council.

LONDON, April 21.—Letters from Rome contradict the assertions recently made that the minority would leave the Œcumenical Council if the infallibility proposition were passed.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94½; for account, 94¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks easier; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—4·30 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½@11¾d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 4000 bales for speculation and export.

LONDON, April 21—4·30 P. M.—Tallow firmer but not higher. Linseed oil heavy at £32 5s.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Canadian Volunteers.

MONTREAL, April 21.—The whole of the volunteers turned out at Champ de Mars yesterday afternoon for inspection by Lieutenant-General Lindsay. The General was accompanied by Prince Arthur, attended by a numerous staff, and received a general's salute. The Provisional Battalion, consisting of four companies under Captain Simpson, are under orders to proceed to the frontier, their headquarters to be at Lasalle.

Two car loads of suspicious-looking characters, supposed to be Fenians, are reported to have passed over the Ogdensburg road last night, going West. It is supposed their destination is Ogdensburg or Cape Vincent.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Lady Northcote, and family, have arrived here from England.

The Thomas Scott Case.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Father Richotte and Alfred Scott were brought before Judge Galt this afternoon. Hillyard Cameron appeared for the prosecution, and stated that it was his opinion there was no ground for discharging them under a writ of habeas corpus, as it was clear these men could be indicted and tried for a capital offense before our courts, and, if so, the magistrate had power to issue a warrant to arrest them.

The judge discharged the writ, and ordered the accused back into custody. The Police Magistrate fixed three o'clock to-morrow to proceed with examination on information. The prisoners remain in custody as before, and were not sent to jail.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Burlingame Remains.

BOSTON, April 21.—The remains of Anson Burlingame arrived at the Old Colony depot at 10 o'clock this morning, and were received by the committee of the city government and conveyed to Faneuil Hall in a hearse, drawn by four horses, the committee following in carriages. The hall is elaborately decorated. The remains will rest upon a catafalque four feet high, six feet wide, and twelve feet long.

The windows are darkened, and the hall only lighted by the portion of gas jets directly in front of the catafalque. Chinese and national American colors droop together, and are the only national emblems in the hall. The casket will be covered with flowers. To-morrow the public will be admitted. Arlington Street Church will also be appropriately decorated for the funeral on Saturday.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, April 21.—A report which is circulating through the press that the Union Pacific Railroad Company owe a large amount of money to James W. Davis and his associates, for material furnished to the road, and that payment is fraudulently withheld from them, is destitute of truth.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, argued against some increase of the salaries of the Patent Office employes as proposed in one section of the bill, and moved to reduce the salary of the Librarian of the Patent Office from $2500 as proposed, to the present rate, $1800. Agreed to.

Mr. Dawes also offered an amendment reducing the salaries of the First Assistant Examiners of the Patent Office from $2000 to $1800. Agreed to.

Also, reducing the salary of the Examiner in charge of interferences from $3000 to $2500. Agreed to.

Various amendments, proposing changes in the details of the bill, which comprises 111 sections, were offered and discussed by Messrs. Butler, of Mass., Kerr, Poland, Cleveland, and Myers.

All the pending amendments were rejected, and the bill was passed.

The House then, at 2·40, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eldridge in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $16,641,845, including the following principal items:—Pay of commissioned and warrant officers, $4,000,000; pay of petty officers and seamen, $2,550,000; contingent expenses of Bureau of Yards and Docks, $800,000; equipment of vessels, $1,500,000; Bureau of Ordnance, $389,000; Bureau of Construction and Repairs, $3,585,000; Bureau of Steam Engineering, $1,040,400; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, $884,000; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, $141,000; Naval Academy, $183,000; Marine Corps, $1,025,000.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Cotton firm and held at 23; no sales. Flour active and firm, but unchanged. Wheat firm; Maryland amber, $1·45@1·55; Pennsylvania, $1·32@1·35. Corn—yellow higher, with sales at $1·05; white less firm at $1·12@1·14. Rye quiet at $1·11. Oats steady at 62@66c. Mess Pork firm at $28·50@29. Bacon quiet but firm; rib sides, 16c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 12½@13c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16½c. Whisky firm, with sales at $1·07.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1400 City 6s, New	102¾	100 sh Reading R	49·56
$1500 do	102¾	100 do	s10. 49⅝
$2000 Leh gold L	92¼	400 do	s5wn. 49⅝
$5000 Amer Gold	113¾	200 do	49⅝
85 sh Leh Val	58	400 do	b30. 49⅝
60 do	58	400 do	58 49⅝
16 sh Minehill	b5. 53½	200 do	58 49⅝
100 sh Leh N St	35½	300 do	b30. 49⅝
100 sh Penna R	2d. 58½	200 do	49½
100 sh Read R	b10. 49·56		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa 1st mt	99¾	39 sh Leh V R	58 56
$1000 N Pa 7s	s5. 91	1 do	55¾
$5000 City 6s, New	102¾	200 sh Read	58.s60. 49·44
1 sh Cam & AR	119¾	200 sh Hestonville	13
28 sh Penna R	58.2d 58¾	100 sh Sch N Pf	b30 17¾

REFRIGERATORS.

SECOND SEASON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR.
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR

LINED WITH WHITE METAL.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.

KING OF THE WORLD.
King of the World.
King of the World.
King of the World.

SOLE DEPOT,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,

Central House-furnishing Store,

915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & CO.,

Proprietors and Manufacturers.

4 7 thstu4mrp

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company offer for sale $650,000 of its First Mortgage, and $614,000 of its Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, which are authorized and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles in the State of Minnesota; 118 miles of which are already in operation, completed and equipped.

This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and these bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, by authority of the State of Wisconsin.

The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the First Mortgage, and $12,000 per mile of the Second Mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent., coupons payable semi-annually in New York, the First Mortgage interest on 1st of January and July, and Second Mortgage on 1st of May and November.

Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12, noon, by the Treasurer, A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 52 Wall street, New York, where any further information will be given.

The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this first-class security.

4 6 19t A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treas. Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners appointed to compromise and adjust the city indebtedness, is now prepared to exchange new Bonds, running twenty-five years, bearing SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PER ANNUM, interest payable semi-annually in the city of New York, for old Bonds and accrued interest at par, in accordance with an arrangement made with bondholders.

The new Bonds being issued under the provisions of the "Enabling Act" of the State, sanctioned by a vote of the citizens, their validity is unquestioned. An ordinance having been adopted by the City Council which provides for a sinking fund and the payment of interest, the ultimate extinction of the bonds and the prompt payment of interest are guaranteed.

Any holders of old Bonds and Coupons may send them for exchange to the undersigned, or to the First National Bank, or National State Bank of Burlington, Iowa, which will make the exchange, and return the new bonds without expense to the holders. WILLIAM BELL,
4 5 Mayor City of Burlington, Iowa.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
No. 30 WALL Street, New York,

offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

HOWES & MACY,
BANKERS,
3m No. 30 WALL Street, New York.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Attempted Hoax on Naval Officers—No Danger of War with Spain.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Admiral Porter this afternoon received telegrams from Admiral Gordon, at New York, and Captain Steadman, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, announcing that despatches to their care signed Porter and stating that trouble with Spain was inevitable, and to put every available vessel in commission, etc., had been received, and asking for explanations. The Vice-Admiral telegraphed immediately that he had signed no such despatches, and did not know the parties to whom they were addressed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Insane Murderer.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The trial of Chambers for the murder of ex-Supervisor Voorhees, in Brooklyn, was completed to-day. The jury without leaving their seats acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity. Chambers was sent to the lunatic asylum.

Another Base Ball Match.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUNDS, Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue.—The match game between the Athletics and Intrepids commenced at 2·50 this afternoon. Halbach was chosen umpire.

First inning—Athletic, 3; Intrepids, 3.
Second inning—Athletics, 0; Intrepids, 0.
Third inning—Athletics, 2; Intrepids, 0, the side being balled out on strikes.
Fourth inning—Athletics, 1; Intrepids, 0.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds.

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

The South and Southwest, and Florida Ports.

THE STEAMSHIP

J. W. EVERMAN,

CAPT. HINCKLEY,

WILL LEAVE PIER 17, BELOW SPRUCE STREET,

On Thursday, April 28, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage apply to

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
DOCK STREET WHARF, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
4 19 3t 12 SOUTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$36
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$36
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

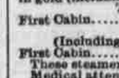
Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES,
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE



THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING A BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ev Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 6 No. 330 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 62 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Owners of Gas Apparatus and other property now in our possession are hereby notified to pay charges and remove the same. Otherwise they will be sold to cover expenses. BUZBY & CO.,
4 16 12t* Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

Very Elegant Country Seat.

MANSION,

STABLE AND COACH HOUSE,

9¼ ACRES,

S. W. CORNER OF

Old York Road and Chelten Avenue,

CHELTEN HILLS, Cheltenham Township,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

6½ miles from Philadelphia, and a few minutes walk to the York Road Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

On SATURDAY, May 7, 1870.

At 3 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Public Sale,

On the Premises,

All that very elegant country seat situate at the southwest corner of the Old York road and Chelten avenue, CHELTEN HILLS, comprising 9¼ acres of land. The improvements are a very handsome and well and substantially built 2½-story stone MANSION, with two-story back building; has parlor, with low-down grate, dining-room, pantry, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 3 chambers and bath-room, with hot and cold water on the second floor, and 2 pleasant rooms and large water tank above; gas fixtures, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking range, numerous closets, marble mantels, porch, burglar alarm, which also communicates with the coachman's room at the barn; handsome stone stable, with three stalls, carriage-room, coachman's room, hay-loft, cow-shed and yard, etc.; stone ice-house and milk vault, stone spring-house, frame workshop and chicken-house, frame cow-house, superior hydraulic ram, which supplies the house and barn with excellent spring water; also, a never-failing stream of water, a small dam, grove of beautiful old oak and other shade and fruit trees; a variety of berries, vegetable garden, with hot-beds, truck patch; very handsome lawn, carefully planted with beautifully grouped deciduous and evergreen trees, around which is a very substantial and pretty driving road, and nearly the whole place bounded by a stone wall, newly built in the best manner. The above is located in a very desirable neighborhood, adjoining and in the immediate vicinity of very handsome country seats and residences, and having unobstructed views from all sides, which add very much to its value.

TERMS—One-third cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

The stock, etc., can be had by the purchaser of the place at a valuation. [4 16

No postponement on account of the weather.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SON'S SALE.—Business Stand—Brick Livery Stable and Dwelling, Nos. 1026, 1028, and 1030 Coates street, west of Tenth street, 80 feet front, 178 feet deep to Melon street, two fronts.—On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, composed of three contiguous lots, and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Coates street, west of Tenth street; the first containing in front 30 feet, and in depth 106 feet 5¼ inches; the second 30 feet front, 88 feet deep; the third 20 feet front, 176 feet 9¼ inches deep by survey, and by deed 175 feet. The improvements are a genteel two-story brick dwelling, with two-story back buildings (has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, furnace, etc.), No. 1026 Coates street, and a large two-story brick stable, Nos. 1028 and 1030 Coates street; has stalls for 24 horses, carriage-room, hay-loft, etc. Terms—$11,500 may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 21 2t 30 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF T. B. Chapman, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick Machine Shop, steam engine, boiler, etc., southwest corner of Beach and Marlborough streets, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage (together with the 12-horse-power steam engine, boiler, and shafting) and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Beach and Marlborough streets; the lot containing in front on Beach street 51 feet and on Marlborough street 75 feet 2½ inches; thence southwest 71 feet 2¾ inches; thence southeast 13 feet; thence northeast 20 feet; thence southeast 63 feet to Beach street—the lot forming an L. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, $3500 may remain on mortgage. Possession June 1, 1870. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 21 2t 30 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable 2½-story Brick Dwelling and large Lot, No. 1611 Christian street, 72 feet front. On Tuesday, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable 2½-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Christian street, west of Sixteenth street, No.